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FOUNDED 1861 二拜禮 號四月十英港香 TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1927. 日九初月九



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BIG SCALE WAR IN CHINA.

CHANG TSO-LIN EXPLAINS THE REASON.

CONCERTED ATTACK PLANNED ON PEKING.

YANGTZE PIRATES BUSY.

A late Chinese message from Shanghai to-day states that Marshal Chang Tso-lin is issuing a lengthy circular telegram explaining why he is taking punitive action against General Yen Hsi-shan, of Shansi. The Marshal enumerates several acts of hostility committed by General Yen.

An important military conference has been held at Peking to decide the campaign of the North, and, on the other side, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has promised his co-operation with General Yen in his fight against Peking. A large scale war appears to be imminent.

In the fighting so far, it is claimed that the Fengtien forces have been defeated and have been forced to evacuate Kalgan. The Shansi forces are said to number about 170,000 men, and to be planning an advance on Peking.

A Shanghai message states that the United States Government has instructed its Consuls in China to refuse to pay the new surtaxes imposed by the Nanking Government, and thus follow the line adopted already by Great Britain.

Pirates are active in the Upper Yangtze zone, and have ram-sacked two Italian steamers near Ichang, boarding the vessels in the guise of passengers.

U.S. REFUSES TO PAY SURTAXES.

Shanghai, Oct. 4. will march on Shansi through the Peking-Suiyang railway, with Marshal Chang Tso-lin has prepared a circular telegram which will be issued to-morrow in which the reason for the Shansi expedition is explained. Marshal Chang Tso-lin will also go to the Kuomintang last year when the front to give personal direction. The Fengtien forces saved the Shansi by capturing Nankai.

This year when the Fengtien army went down to attack Honan, Shansi sent troops to Shihchiangung to disorganize the Fengtien transportation, and lately Shansi has sent troops to attack Chahar and has detained Fengtien officers.

Such actions on the part of the Shansi military, according to Marshal Chang, is aimed at the disturbance of the Northern situation and General Yen Hsi-shan should be responsible for the same. To punish Yen, Marshal Chang declares he is despatching a punitive army against Shansi.

Declaration of War.

Following the receipt of a telegraphic reply from Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, favouring anti-Fengtien military campaign, Kalgan yesterday, and another General Yen Hsi-shan has declared war against Chang Tso-lin.

General Yen Hsi-shan has appointed General Shang Cheng as Field-marshal of the Northern Expeditionary force which will march on Peking through the three special territories. General Hsu Yun-chang will take command of the Southern force which will march on Peking through Shihchiangung.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is concentrating his force in Loyang from where he will co-operate with the Shansi army against Fengtien.

Peking's Plans.

A general military conference was held in Peking yesterday when all important Fengtien military leaders were present. These include Marshals Chang Tso-lin, Chang Tsung-chang, and Chang Hsueh-liang, and Generals Yang Hsiang-shan, Han attacked the Fengtien outposts at Lin-chun, and a representative of Chengtingfu, on the afternoon of conference decided on the following: 1. and severe fighting plans to deal with the present forces falling back on Tingchow, Southern Shansi.

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's army will operate along the Tientsin-Pukow railway line against the Southern Shansi.

Marshal Chang Tsung-chang's army will operate through the Peking-Hankow railway line against the Southern Shansi.

The Fengtien army under Chang Hsueh-liang and Han Lin-chun will march into Shansi through Shihchiangung.

The Kirin and Heilungkiang armies under Chang Tso-lin

HANKOW'S CRISIS.

PAWN SHOPS MOBBED FOR SILVER.

FIRE HOSE REQUISITIONED.

The feature over the week end has been the determined rush on the pawn shops which continued up to a late hour last night, says the Central China Post of Sept. 27. The cause of this rush, which was originally engendered by the love of getting something for nothing, was changed on Saturday to a more or less defensive measure. The notice by the pawn brokers, to the effect that after three days a certain amount of silver would have to be paid, in redeeming pledges, brought out people by the thousands, and revealed the astonishing extent of the pawn brokers' business in Wuhan. In the native city free fights were frequent, and the police on several occasions had to make recourse to firing in the air before they could get themselves heard, or get anything like order among the innumerable applicants for the redemption of pledges.

Fire Hose Used.

In the concessions things were not much better. The French Concession has quite a few pawn shops and from early morning these were besieged. The police on duty functioned well, and matters went quietly until it became obvious on Saturday that hundreds of applicants would not be able to redeem their pledges that day unless those inside worked at a quicker rate than they were doing.

Those in front were prevented from making the combined rush advocated by those in the rear by the presence of armed Annamite police, who made it abundantly clear that they were posted there to maintain order and would do it no matter what the opinion of the mob. Later the dissatisfaction over the slowness of the pawnshop assistants resulted in stoning the police from behind the crowd, and while no police were reported to have been struck a good many Chinese who were awaiting their turn were. This did not make matters any more cheerful, and as a precautionary measure a squad of Marines were ordered to stand by, and the services of the fire engine had to be requisitioned. The stream of cold water effectively damped the ardour of the more enthusiastic advocates of mob law though it in no way lessened the determination of those waiting to redeem their pledges.

All day yesterday the shops continued to give out pledges, without apparently lessening the number of applicants to any material extent. Unless these are really cleared out before to-day, when the notice of the pawn brokers with regard to silver becomes operative, the situation may become critical.

Four More Executions.

Four executions are reported as having taken place at Wuchang on Saturday. The four shot are reported to have been communists concerned with plots against the Government. At the same time three women propagandists are reported to have been arrested by military police in Hankow. These will be brought to trial for similar offences as those who were executed, were charged with.

Strike at Yu Hwa Mill.

On Friday there was an extensive clash between the workmen of the Yu Hwa Cotton Mill at Wuchang and the police or soldiery of the Peace Preservation Society. The clash occurred as the result of a strike which commenced on Friday morning. This strike was caused by a demand from the workmen for silver money in payment for wages instead of Central China bank notes.

Some sources of information state that the workmen had already been paid at the rate of four paper dollars per one of silver due, but in other circles this is denied and it is reported that the workmen refused paper money in toto. A demonstration outside the mill on Saturday led to some of the police firing their pistols in the air, whereupon the coolies armed with sticks set upon and routed them. The police then returned with reinforcements and effected the arrest of about twenty of the workmen. At a later stage a conference was called by the mill authorities

CRITICAL DAYS FOR GOVERNMENT.

CONSERVATIVE AND LABOUR POLICIES.

ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

London, Oct. 3.

At the beginning of the fourth year of the Government's life, which is traditionally reputed to be a critical period, political interest during the forthcoming week will be divided between Cardiff and Blackpool, the respective venues of the Conservative and Labour parties' annual conferences.

In both cases the agenda has been framed with an eye to the next elections.

Apart from the question of the personality of Mr. Baldwin, which is likely to arise in a veiled form, the Conservative gathering will devote the bulk of its attention to the reform of the House of Lords, and the extension of women's suffrage, to both of which the Government has pledged itself, notwithstanding murmurs of discontent among the rank and file.

Contrasted with that, the Labourites are expected to generate warmth on the subject of disaffiliation with the Communists, with regard to which Mr. Roberts, the Labour M. P. in his presidential speech at Blackpool to-day, uttered unmistakable sentiments, declaring that the movement stands

BRITISH HANKOW PAPER.

Suspends Owing to Strike.

Hankow, Oct. 3.

The Central China Post has suspended publication owing to a strike of its employees.—*Reuter.*

four-square for broadly based, comprehensive, and constructive policies against disruptive and discordant influences.

The principal resolution on the agenda is one relating to a scheme of surtax on unearned income of over £500, whereby it is intended to replace the capital levy.—*Reuter.*

ANOTHER REVOLT IN MEXICO.

CITY GARRISON JOINS REBELS.

Mexico City, Oct. 3.

Five hundred soldiers of the city garrison revolted yesterday evening, and departed from the capital. They have taken the field against the Government, presumably in support of a movement against the re-election of Obregon as president.

The present President, Calles, whose term of office expires in July next year, is ineligible for a second consecutive term. Obregon was his predecessor.

The present revolutionary movement is fostered by Generals Arnulfo Gomez and Francisco Serrano, both candidates for the Presidency, who have been missing since Saturday.—*Reuter's American Service.*

LABOUR UNDER FASCISM.

A GOVERNMENT CUT IN WAGES.

Rome, Oct. 3.

An inter-syndical conference of employers having intimated the necessity of reducing wages, in order to bring the costs of production into harmony with the sterling quotation of 90, the Government has arranged a wages cut varying between 10 and 20 per cent.—*Reuter.*

which resulted in a compromise being effected, whereby the management, who do not possess silver, will pay the workmen in bank-notes at the prevailing rates of exchange. The workmen under arrest were released and work recommenced under the new arrangement yesterday morning.

INTERVENTION!

THE ONLY CURE FOR CHINA.

U.S. SENATOR'S PLEA.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Oct. 4.

Details have been received here of an interview given by Senator Guy D. Goff, who recently visited China to study the situation and to report to Congress, in which he calls the Tuchuns of China "usurpers and self-seekers."

Senator Goff suggests that the Powers intervene to save China and the whole world from Bolshevism. He points out that the Soviet's organised attempt to involve China in its programme of world revolution and destruction is converting China into a Russian province in which human life is accounted the cheapest commodity in the world under Slavic tutelage.

The statement stresses that unless the Powers abandon timidity and decide to intervene, the world confronts a costly and devastating war in which the whole existence of civilisation will be menaced.

FRANCO-AMERICAN TARIFFS.

CONTENTIONS BY BOTH SIDES.

Paris, Oct. 3.

The correspondence is published between the French and American Governments regarding the tariff revision question. American Note discussed the inevitable divergences which would be caused by such legislation in the two countries, and requests the inception of negotiations for a treaty guaranteeing that the United States obtain most-favourable treatment, pending which the discrimination measures taken by France be suspended.

The French reply declares that the Government is ready to grant most-favourable treatment to the United States, provided that the latter will at least ensure equal conditions and possibilities for French trade. In accordance with the fundamental laws of the Republic, the Government must make the favourable treatment which it proposes to grant to the United States, conditional on such an assurance.—*Reuter.*

WORLD CONTROL OF DRUGS.

CO-OPERATION ESSENTIAL.

Geneva, Oct. 3.

When the League advisory committee on opium re-examined the Italian plan to tighten control of the traffic, Sir Michael Delvingne closely analysed the scheme, and proposed the appointment of an expert sub-committee to examine and report on the systems of control in different countries to the advisory committee.

Sir Michael Delvingne said that the production of a scheme by the latter would not suffice, but the Governments would have to accept it. The Geneva opium convention, which was more stringent than the Hague regulations, had unfortunately remained a piece of paper owing to the delay in ratification by the principal States. More goodwill of the Governments was needed.

M. Leon Bourgeois (France) entirely agreed with Sir Michael Delvingne's suggestion and observations.—*Reuter.*

LORD MAYOR'S VISIT TO ROME.

YESTERDAY'S CEREMONIES.

London, Oct. 3.

Sir Rowland Blades, the Lord Mayor of London, who is paying an official visit to Rome, this morning laid wreaths on the Royal tombs at the Pantheon and on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The Lord Mayor and his party afterwards went in municipal motor-cars to see important excavations at Ostia, the ancient port of Rome.

This afternoon Sir Rowland and Lady Blades, their daughters, and the Sheriffs of London with their wives, were received by Signor Mussolini at Villa Torlonia, the Italian Premier's summer residence.—*British Wireless.*

FINANCE IN SMALL COLONIES.

GOVERNMENT ADVISER TO BE APPOINTED.

PROVISIONAL POST.

London, Oct. 3.

The Secretary for the Colonies has decided to establish provisionally the appointment of an economic financial adviser on questions involving economic development and financial problems in the colonies and protectorates, and other territories.

He has selected Sir George Schuster, who is shortly terminating his appointment as Financial Secretary to the Government of the Sudan. It is understood that Sir George Schuster's duties will not occupy his whole time, and that he will be at liberty to undertake private work. He will continue to act as consultant to the Sudan Government on matters of financial policy.—*Reuter.*

The Colonial Secretary has decided to establish provisionally the appointment of an economic and financial adviser, to advise him on questions involving the economic development and financial problems of the colonies and protectorates and other territories the administration of which is subject to his control.

He has selected for this post Sir George Schuster, who is shortly terminating his appointment as Financial Secretary to the Government of the Sudan. Sir George Schuster will continue to act as consultant to the Sudan Government on matters of financial policy.—*British Wireless.*

EUROPEAN COMBINE IN INDUSTRY.

HUGE INTERESTS CONCERNED.

Cologne, Oct. 3.

There is much speculation regarding the forthcoming meeting of the German Dye Trust, at which, although the proposal does not appear on the agenda, it is believed that the chief business will be a motion to increase the capital by ten per cent. of £5,000,000. This may be devoted to the development of companies dealing in synthetic activities in petrol and rubber.

The city correspondent of the *Evening Standard* surmises the creation of a powerful European chemical cartel, in which will be the German Dye Trust and the £55,000,000 British combine, the Imperial Chemical Industries, with French, American, and Dutch companies.

It is likely to be announced at the above mentioned meeting that the cartel would be virtually able to control the output of heavy chemicals, explosives, dyes, fertilisers and other synthetic products in Europe, and also develop the Bergius process of producing oil from coal, an agreement concerning which has already been signed with the Standard Oil Company.

The Royal Dutch Company is concerned with the Imperial Chemical Industries in the development of British rights.—*Reuter.*

A NEW LINK OF EMPIRE.

TELEPHONING FROM CANADA TO ENGLAND.

London, Oct. 3.

A telephone service between Great Britain and Canada was inaugurated this afternoon, by a conversation between Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Mackenzie King, the British and Canadian Premiers.

Some difficulty was experienced at the outset, but after a few minutes the Premiers were able to converse with comparative ease.

The conversation included the following statement by Mr. Baldwin: "I am very interested in having an opportunity of opening this new telephone service between Great Britain and Canada, by a conversation with you, and am specially glad it comes so soon after my visit to Canada and our talks together there. This development will add another to the many happy recollections of a memorable year. I am sure the service, of which this is the beginning, will prove of far-reaching utility, and am confident it will receive a warm welcome in both our countries, binding us, if possible, nearer together."—*British Wireless.*

SAVING SHANGHAI.

FORMATION OF THE FASCISTI.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Masonic Hall at Shanghai was well filled on Thursday evening when the first meeting of the Shanghai Fascisti was held, under the chairmanship of Mr. Bernard Firth. A number of ladies were present. Mr. H. P. King (who acts as Hon. Secretary) and Mr. W. J. N. Dyer (Hon. Treasurer) were on the platform.

No levy is to be made. All members are invited to subscribe any sums towards the funds. In opening the meeting, Mr. Firth said, in the course of a lengthy speech:

No doubt many of you here to-day wish to know how this movement was started. As you are aware, Shanghai has passed through many strenuous periods during the past few years, and we may even yet have more difficult times ahead of us. To myself and others with whom I have discussed the local situation, there appeared to be a regrettable lack of co-operation between the different nationalities comprising this very cosmopolitan community of Shanghai. Considerable criticism of our authorities, both Consular and Municipal, is of daily occurrence; some of it may be deserved, but the greater part is undeserved. When things are not to our individual taste, we are apt to resent them without taking into consideration either the cause or the effect. Do we offer anything constructive in place of that which we wish to destroy? I feel sure you will agree with me that there is only one answer to that question and that is, no. Having this as a basis to work upon, the question then was: What can be done to remedy this most regrettable state of affairs? After many discussions with Messrs. H. P. King, W. J. N. Dyer, and others, it was decided to make some effort to draw the people of Shanghai together, and the notice, which I have since heard referred to as "The Shanghai Fascisti's Ten Commandments," appeared in the public press, calling on the residents of Shanghai to enrol as members of the Shanghai Fascisti.

Why the Name?

Many of you may ask:—Why the name "Fascisti"? Without going into any lengthy explanation, it will probably be sufficient for the moment to remind you that the Italian Fascisti saved Italy for her people from the worst menace the world has ever known—Bolshevism. The British Fascisti has also done a great deal for Great Britain and the British Empire. Surely the name and all that portends for the maintenance of law and order is good enough for Shanghai. Of course, many of you may hold a different opinion, and, if that is the case, this matter can easily be settled later by a show of hands, but my advice is to retain the name under which you enrol. In this connexion there is one statement which I should like to make.

In so far as I am aware, this party is in no sense whatever a political one, but is purely a local movement of the residents of Shanghai to protect their own interests.

Leader Elected.

At the conclusion of Mr. Firth's speech, it was proposed by Mr. H. P. King that, in view of the fact that Mr. Firth had taken the lead in this important movement, and had succeeded in raising public feeling to such a pitch, he should be elected as its leader.

This was seconded by Mr. A. C. Sowerby, who emphasised the vital importance of facing the present serious situation in which Shanghai as a community finds itself, and of presenting a united front to save this great city from the forces of disorder and disruption that are threatening its very existence. He said the time had come when all individual interests and those of individual firms must be sunk for the common good of all. It was time for all business men in Shanghai, Chinese as well as foreign, to unite in forming a common policy, and to give their fullest support to the Municipal Council in the difficult task of governing this city for the good of its citizens.

Up to now, no one definitely had come out into the open in an at-

(Continued on Page 14.)

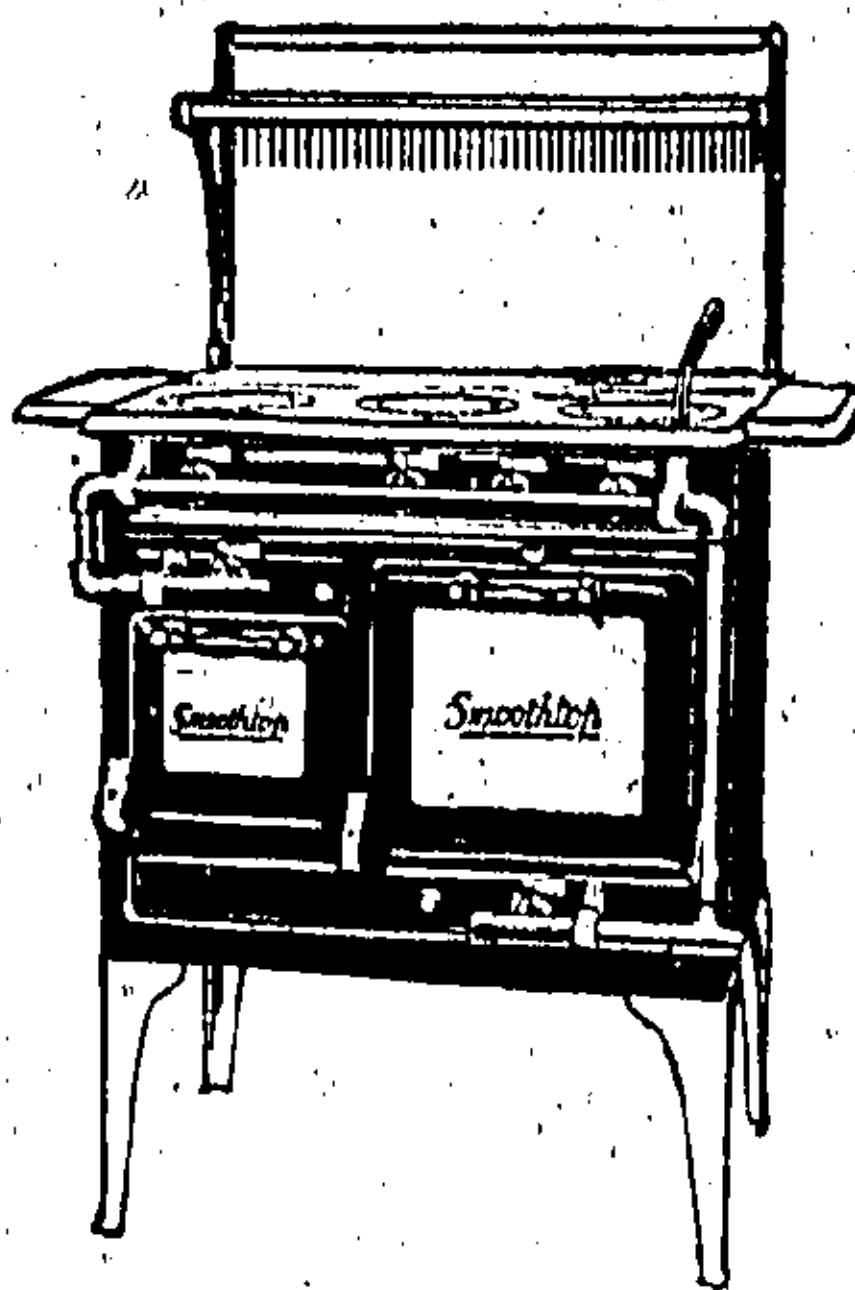
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OBITUARY.

FAMOUS SWEDISH SCIENTIST DEAD.

Stockholm, Oct. 3.

The death has taken place of Professor Svante Arrhenius, the Swedish scientist.—*Reuter*.

Svante Arrhenius, the Swedish savant, was born at Wijk near Uppsala in February, 1859. After graduating at the University of Uppsala, he was, in 1884, appointed lecturer on physical chemistry there. A travelling scholarship from the Swedish Academy of Sciences enabled him to continue his studies. From 1886 to 1890, he worked in the laboratories of W. Ostwald and Kohlrausch in Germany. Van 't Hoff at Amsterdam and Boltzmann at Graz. Returning to Sweden he was appointed Professor of Physics at Stockholm University. In 1903 he received the Nobel Chemistry Prize, and 2 years later took over the direction of the physico-chemical department of the Stockholm Nobel Institute.

His first work for which he received his degree "On the Conductivity of Electrolytes" (1884) sought to show that the chemical properties of electrolytes could be deduced from their degree of conductivity. By 1887 he had carried his researches further and arrived at the theory of electrolytic dissociation according to which salts, bases and acids in solution tend to become ions. He then investigated the conductivity of flames, the influence of beams of light on electrical discharges through rarified air and the effect of sunlight on electrical phenomena in the atmosphere.

Origin of the Universe.

After inquiring into the effects of toxins and anti-toxins, he turned to the question of the origin and constitution of the universe. His theory excited great interest. It was that microscopic bodies of .00016 mm. diameter could be driven by the force of the sun's rays so that they overcame the force of gravitation and were repelled from the sun. These bodies then flew into space with the sun's rays and, as certain kinds of spores can survive a temperature of minus 252 degrees Centigrade—a fact which Arrhenius proved by experiments—an exchange of organic life between the various parts of the solar system appeared to be possible. He thus arrived at the conclusion that the entire universe is to be regarded as filled with the germs of life. In his famous book "Ideas as to the Constitution of the Universe through the Ages" (1909) he set forth in detail his views on this question.

Among his other works are "Electro-chemistry" (1901); "Immuno-chemistry" (1906); "Theories of Chemistry" (1906); "Worlds in the Making" (1908); "Quantitative Laws in Biological Chemistry" (1915); "The Destinies of the Stars" (1918); and "Chemistry and Modern Life" (1918), all of which have been translated into several languages.

LOCAL ESTATE.

DONATION TO CHRISTIAN INSTITUTION.

Hongkong estate to the value of \$65,000 was left by Mr. Joan Chuen-wong, late of Luguan Villa, Kowloon, who died on July 23, this year. Probate has been granted to his two sons Wong Mau-lam and Wong Cheong-lam, both living at Luguan Villa.

There are a number of family bequests in the will, and in addition, he leaves \$1,000 to the treasurer of the Gospel Chapel (the Tsing Kai Yau Chuen Fook Yan Tong), Kowloon City, for propagating the Christian doctrine and assisting poor and needy Christians.

HEAVENLY BODIES.

LECTURE AT THE HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

Assisted by lantern slides, the Reverend J. Kirk Maconachie delivered a highly interesting lecture on Heavenly Bodies, "Stars," at the Helena May Institute, last evening.

The lecturer was introduced by His Honour Justice J. R. Wood who said that this was the first of a series of public lectures which the Institute had arranged. He welcomed Mr. Maconachie and said that the lecturer needed no introducing to the audience.

Mr. Maconachie held his audience in rapt attention as he pointed out the names, sizes, dimensions and positions of the various members of the starry creation. Many slides which showed photographic reproductions of heavenly groups invisible to the naked eye were reproduced and the lecturer methodically explained all that the pictures stood for.

Among other interesting remarks made by the lecturer was one in which he questioned whether in our modern age, we knew as much about the sun, moon and stars as the ancients did. We lived in towns and did not study the heavens as the people in simpler times did and as is done in the country places even now.

Knowledge of Ancients.

The lecturer said that as early as 250 years before the Christian Era the ancients surmised that the earth went round the sun. The size of the earth was pretty accurately determined in those days. Continuing Mr. Maconachie with the aid of slides showed the names and positions of the different constellations in the heavens and added that many of the names were of Arabic origin, as the ancient Arabs were great astronomers.

Of particular interest was Mr. Maconachie's explanation of Capella which he termed a dual star. He said that Capella was in some way the same state of evolution as the sun. To the naked eye she appeared to be single and even the telescope could not divide her into two but we have discovered her "duplicité" by the spectroscopic.

Touching on the Milky Way, Mr. Maconachie said that one could see a great portion of the Milky Way with the naked eye but that "the opera glass is well worth turning on the sky and by this way one will see a great deal more of the heavenly bodies."

The ancients thought there were only six or seven thousand stars in the heavens, but we know now, by the aid of the telescope and other modern instruments, that they were very much out and that the number of stars were far greater than anything they imagined.

A few slides showing photographs of "clusters" of stars revealed such vast numbers of these heavenly luminants in one group that to the ordinary layman, the sight is bewildering.

Relation of Heavenly Bodies.

Mr. Maconachie also touched on the sun, moon, and other planets in his lecture, making comparisons and showing their relative positions to each other. He said that the nearest star was 270 times as far away from the earth as the sun was. The light from the nearest star took four and a half years to reach us, so that when we gazed at it, we were really looking at it as it was four and half years ago.

Mr. Maconachie concluded by stating that the audience might feel their own insignificance when they remembered the mystery and vastitude of the wonders of the skies. To acquire even a partial knowledge will prove the slides to be far more wonderful than any of the material things of the earth. He pointed out that the mind of man was a wonder by itself.

His Honour Justice J. R. Wood, at the conclusion of the lecture,

SIR ROBERT HO TUNG.

HIS ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE SCHEME.

A correspondent of the "N. C. D. News" writes:—In the report in your paper last Tuesday of the proceedings at the Union Club, it was stated that Mr. Calder Marshall, in thanking General Duncan for his presence, said that he had endeavoured to persuade Sir Robert Ho Tung to say a few words, but Sir Robert was not able, at this time, to address the gathering. "Sir Robert, however, would attempt to institute another round table conference with a view to putting China's house in order, and he had promised to address the members and their guests at a later date."

This report of Sir Robert Ho Tung attempting to institute another "round table conference" has naturally given rise to much interesting speculation. But what actually was said by Mr. Calder Marshall was that he hoped Sir Robert would attempt to institute another round table conference, which of course puts a different complexion on the matter entirely. It may perhaps be stated that although Sir Robert Ho Tung is fit and ready for any arduous task, he himself frankly does not think the warring factions are inclined towards any peaceful settlement of their differences at the present juncture or in the near future, and therefore he has no intention of setting out to endeavour to convene another "round table conference," as he so laudably but unsuccessfully attempted to do in the autumn of 1924.

THE CANTONESE.

THEIR REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT EXTOLLED.

A number of Cantonese mercantile organizations acted as hosts at a tiffin held in honour of Nationalist officials on Tuesday, of last week at Shanghai.

Among those present were Dr. C. C. Wu, Nationalist Foreign Minister, Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Finance, Mr. P. C. Wang, Minister of Commerce, Miss Soumi Tsang and Mr. Lo Hsin-yuen, President of the Provisional Court. Many prominent Cantonese merchants were present.

In response to the speech of welcome given by the chairman, Mr. Lo Chin-san, Dr. Wu thanked his fellow provincials for the honour accorded him and his colleagues. He also made mention of the revolutionary spirit of the Cantonese merchants, their material help in the revolutionary cause and their firm belief in Sun Yat-senism. Dr. Wu finally urged all Chinese merchant associations to keep in constant touch with the Government, so that whatever was undertaken by the Government would always reflect the views of the merchant class.

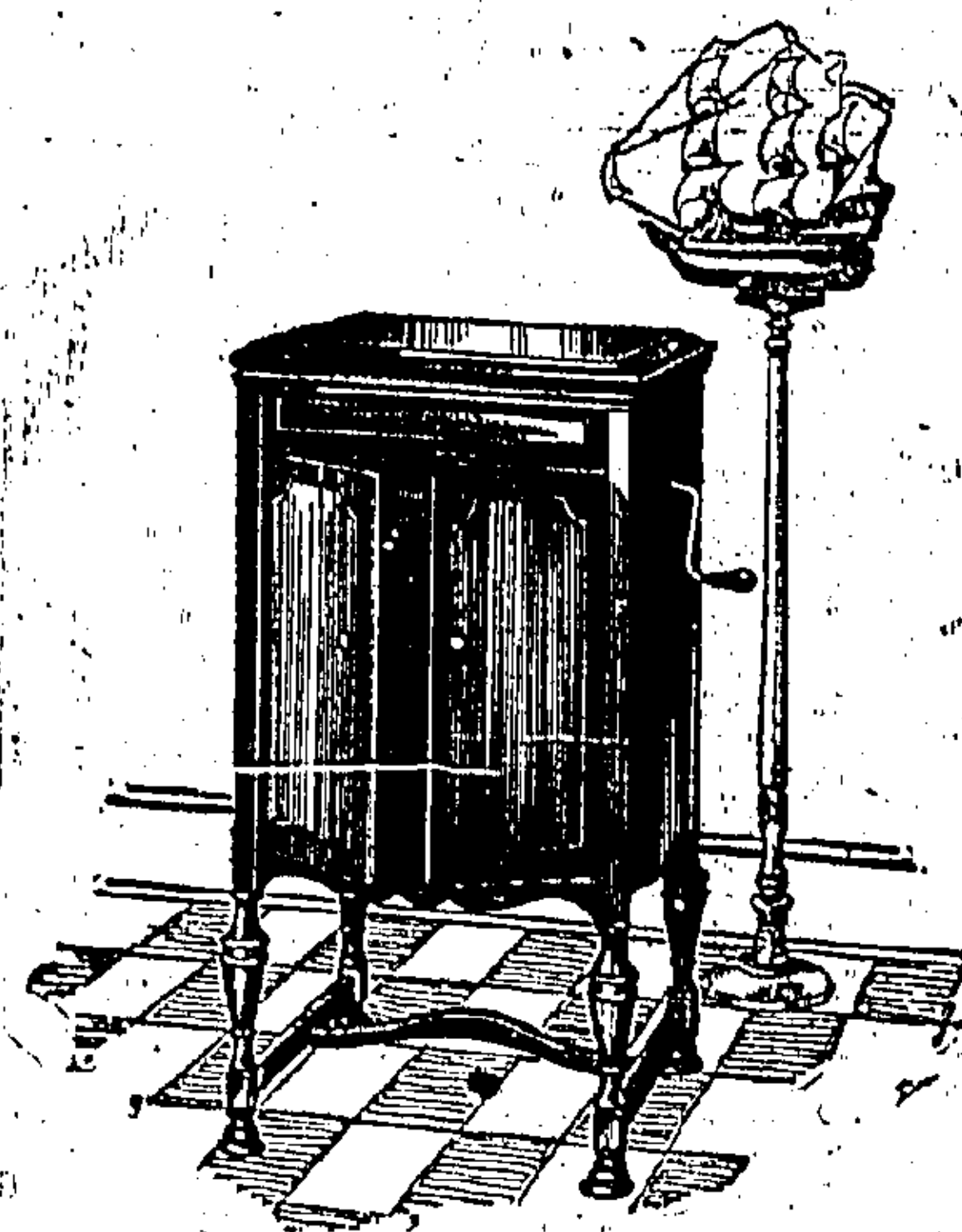
Mr. Sun Fo highly praised the Cantonese people for their heroic sacrifices and financial help which, he said, were to a large extent responsible for the success of the Nationalist revolution in these two years. As the northern expedition had not been carried to its conclusion he expected the Cantonese people to keep up the same splendid spirit they had hitherto shown.

thanked Mr. Maconachie for the trouble he had taken in preparing the lecture and said that the Helena May Institute was greatly indebted to the lecturer.



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DOWN A WIDE STREET
EVEN—

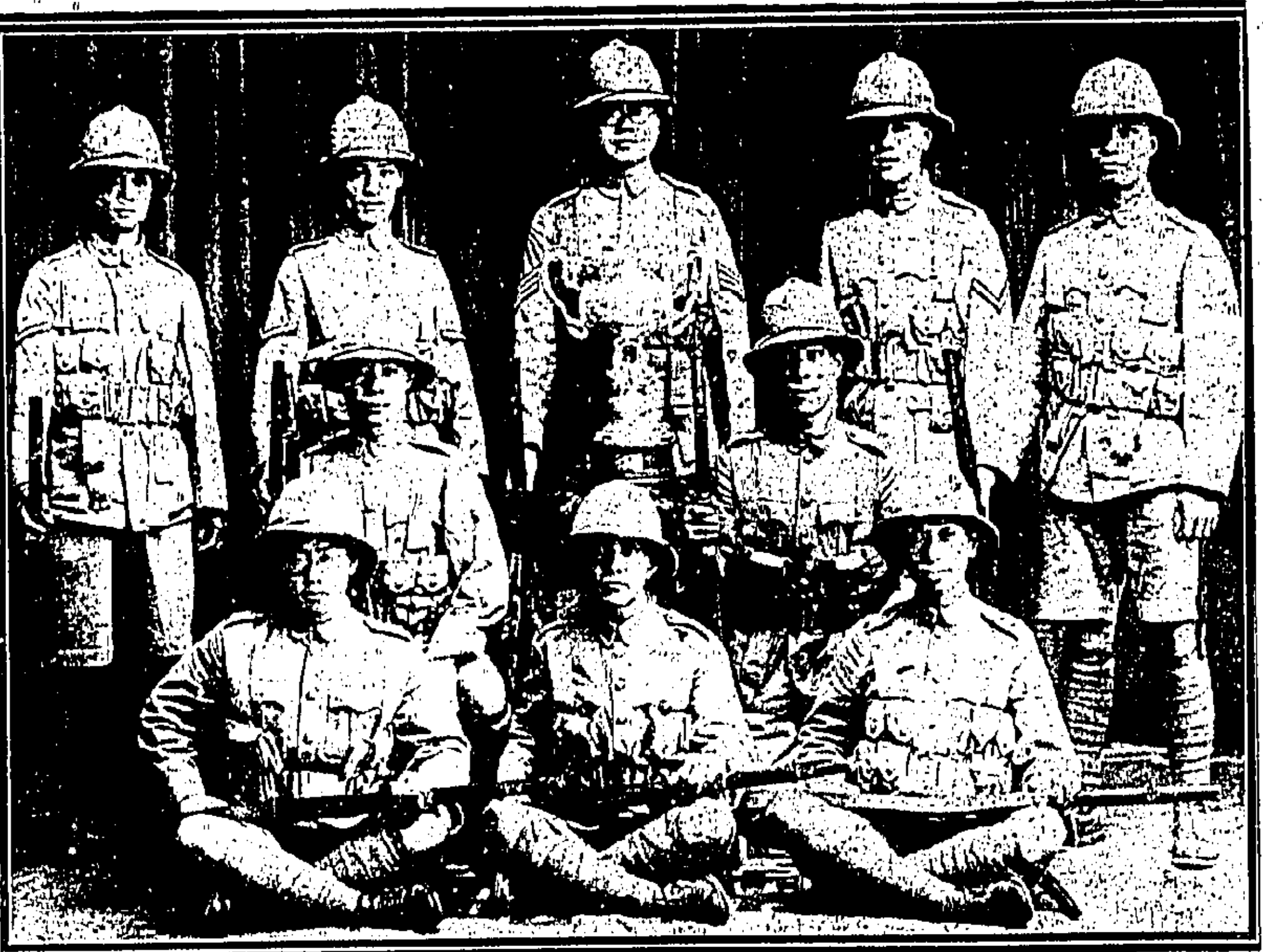
BLUE & BLACK
TAXI

WELL, WHY
DO YA THINK
YOU'LL MAKE A
GOOD TAXI
DRIVER?

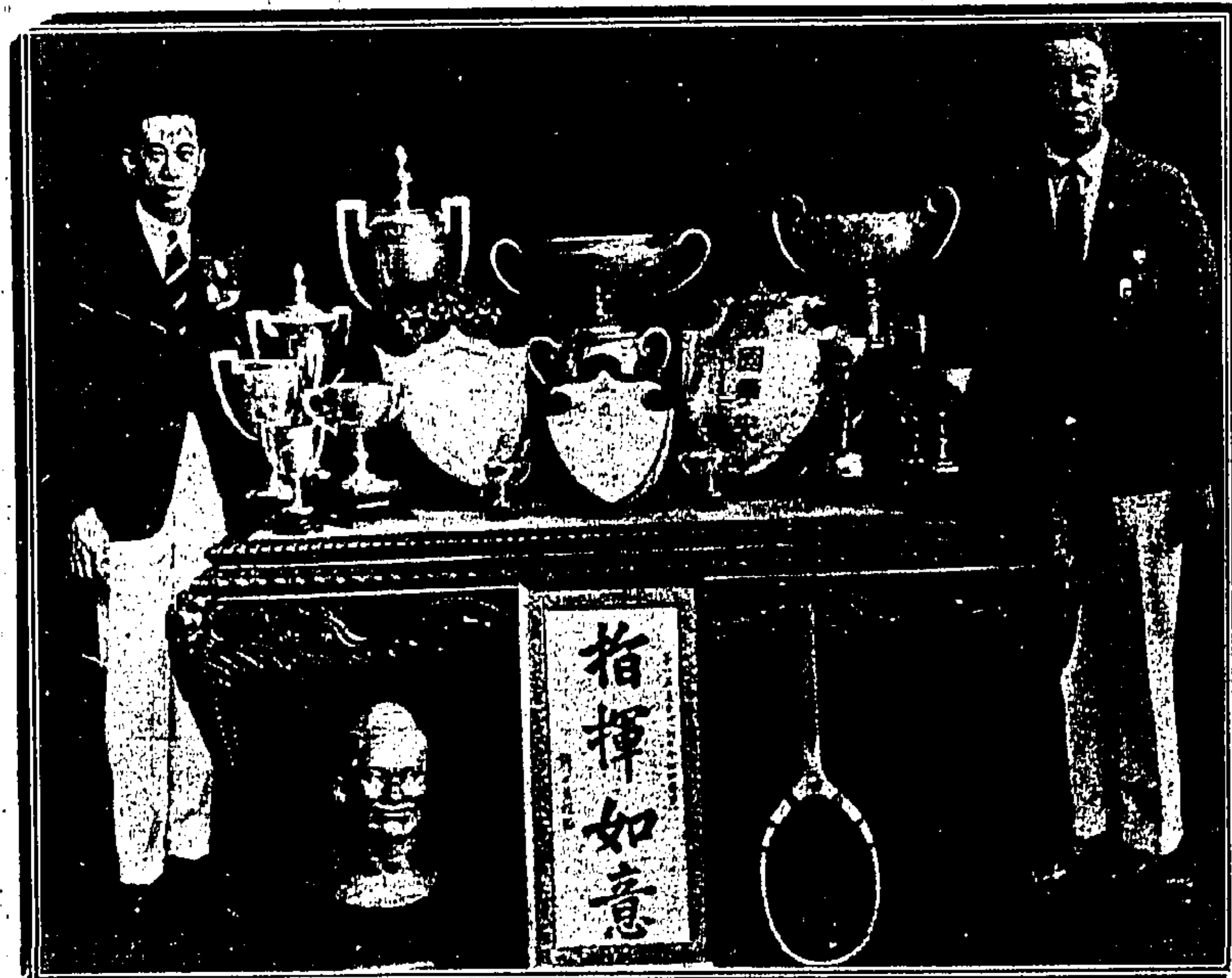
'CAUSE NOW
I CAN
RUN DOWN
ANYTHING!!



SUCCESSFUL SHANGHAI SOCCER PLAYERS.—The British Association football team which defeated China in the recent Shanghai Olympic Games (Open Soccer Championship) by 4 goals to 3 and again in the Charity Match by 3 goals to 2.



CHINESE CRACK SHOTS.—Sgt. N. S. Li, Pte. P. C. Ho, K. T. Chang, Pte. L. F. Yao, Pte. C. S. Wong, L/Cpl. V. C. Koo, Pte. C. Z. Chow, Pte. Y. D. Chang, L/Cpl. T. T. Loh and L/Cpl. T. K. Wang, the "best ten" at the recent Shanghai Volunteer Corps annual rifle meeting.



CHINESE TENNIS CHAMPIONS.—The Chinese tennis champions who carried off before them in the Far Eastern Olympic Games and the subsequent open tennis championships, are here seen with some of the trophies they accumulated during the week in which the Games were staged. On the left is Mr. Koo and on the right Mr. Lum.



GARDEN PARTY IN HONOUR OF MANAGERS OF JAPANESE BANKS.—Group taken at the residence at Shanghai of Mr. G. Hashizume, manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, on the occasion of the visit paid recently to Shanghai of Mr. H. Mori, Hongkong Manager of the Y. S. B. and Mr. M. Nakamura, Singapore manager.



U. S. LEGION SAILS.—First photos of landing at Cherbourg of the advance guard of the Second A. E. F. Legion aries bound for their Paris convention. Above, descending the gangway of the S. S. President Harding; below, on the Paris boulevards with their wives and friends.



THE MAN WHO WAS LATE.—Mayor Jimmy Walker, of New York, was learning what it's like to sit in the Lord Mayor's chair in London, when this photo was taken of him and Mrs. Walker, in the seat of the Lady Mayors, at Mansion House.



Maurice Bokanowski, French minister of Communications and Commercial Aviation, was Commander Richard E. Byrd's official host when Byrd flew across the Atlantic. So when M. Bokanowski went recently to America, to address the Canadian Bar Association at Toronto, Byrd flew him from New York to the Canadian city in a Ford-Stout all-metal monoplane. Here are J. B. Stout, designer of the machine, at the left; Byrd, in uniform, and Bokanowski, in the overcoat.



Shoes

The K idea of foot comfort is a shoe that clasps the heel and instep snugly but leaves the toes to move naturally as you walk. If your shoes do not give you this comfort try a plus-fitting K, which has extra but unseen toe room. For instance, a plus 4 fitting K has normal heel and ankle, with extra and concealed room for the toes, while a plus 3 fitting has a normal forepart with a reduced heel to fit a slender ankle.

Remember, too, the better your shoes fit you the longer they will last.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

MACKINTOSH
& Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

Alexandra Building.

Des Vœux Road.

VALUE

FOR THE BEST GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, FRESH MEAT, FISH AND EGGS AND POULTRY, WE OFFER YOU THE BEST VALUE OBTAINABLE.

Special Terms to Messes

NAVY AND ARMY CONTRACTORS
WHY NOT GIVE US A TRIAL?

SANG LEE

69B Des Vœux Road.

(Old Fire Station.)

CALDBECK'S
SUPERIOR OLD BROWN
SHERRY.

HOME LEAVE

FULL PROTECTION
AGAINST ACCIDENT & LOSS
WHEN TRAVELLING
MAY BE OBTAINED

BY A
BAGGAGE INSURANCE
&
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
POLICY
ISSUED BY

CHINA UNDERWRITERS LTD.

St. George's Building.
HONGKONG.

Tel. C. 1121/2.

WHITEAWAYS

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER S.S. "MALWA"
A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF OUR STANDARD
VALUE IN BLAZERS.

THE
"COLLEGE"

NON
RUSTING
GILT
BUTTONS

MENS
NAVY
FLANNEL
BLAZER

FOR TENNIS
& GENERAL
SPORTS WEAR

THE
W
BRAND

A USEFUL
GARMENT FOR
ALL OUTDOOR
OCCASIONS.

Ready-to-wear in all
sizes from 34 to 42 ins.
chest. Reliable quality
flannel that will not
quickly fade. Three
outside pockets, one
inside.

\$10.50

GENT'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

A Profitable Investment.

Judicious Advertising is one of the most profitable investments associated with successful Business Enterprise.

Advertise in
The Hongkong Telegraph.

and secure the co-operation of its readers in buying your goods.

Prepaid Advertisements

25 WORDS FOR \$1.00

(\$1.50 if not prepaid)

The following replies are awaiting collection—

1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1453, 1512, 1516, 5, 26, 32, 38, 72, 80, 88, 101, 102, 161, 168, 174, 191, 194, 208, 210, 216, 226, 248, 259, 265, 267

BOARD RESIDENCE.

FAMILY HOTEL.—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and Suites of rooms. Full board from \$95, \$110, \$130, monthly. Large commodious rooms, also daily rates; five minutes from ferry, next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.357.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO BE LET.—Immediately. Second Floor, No. 38, Wyndham Street. Apply 2nd floor.

TO LET.—One European FLAT Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Rooms 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

COMMODOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

LOST.

LOST.—Since 1st inst. White Pointer Dog, liver spot on back and head. Torn ears. Answers to name "Decoy." Finder rewarded. Communicate F. L. Silva, 19, Chatham Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.1384.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MATSHEDS.—Owners wishing to rebuild their matsheds can obtain the best possible terms from YEE HOP. Matshed/builder for 20 years. There is less chance of your matshed blowing down IF WE BUILD IT. Address YEE HOP, 10, Tai Wong Lane, Wanchai.

OPPORTUNITY exists for tactful and refined lady to join as partner in private hotel venture on joint account basis. Advertiser will supply furniture and place. Central Office rooms or present vacant central flats required for use as living rooms immediately. For rent—Houses, Flats or rooms, Mid-level and Pokfulam. Furnished if required. Houses for disposal on part cash and instalment basis. Small Investors. Tel. C.4630.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Baby's pram (Navy Blue) equal wheels complete with canopy (green and white) splendid condition. No reasonable offer refused. Apply Box No. 271, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—Teak furniture comprising Dining room, suite; Two bedroom suites complete, single beds with mattresses; two Chesterfield and Armchairs, Hatstand, Hall table all in excellent condition. Shanghai baths, Commodore, kitchen range tables hot room press. Can be seen by appointment Tel. No. Peak, 194.

WANTED.

WANTED.—For local Shipping Office, European Lady Stenographer and Typist. Previous office experience essential. Apply Box 270, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

HOUSES WANTED.

The Admiralty may be desirous of obtaining on a long lease houses on the Peak or May Road levels. The houses offered to have a minimum of two living rooms, and three large bedrooms. Will owners or agents kindly forward particulars of any available houses to the Officer in Charge of Works, H. M. Naval Yard.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. RAVEN AND BASTO. ARCHITECTS SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

Are removing to Prince's Building top floor (Corner of Des Voeux Road Central and Lee House Street), as from the 1st of October. Lift entrance next Alexandra Cafe.

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, have this day admitted to partnership in my firm, Mr. Paul Mary Hodgson, Solicitor, which firm hitherto carried on in my name will henceforth be carried on under the name of "T.S.O. & HODGSON" at Pedder Building, 3rd floor, Pedder Street.

S. W. T'SO.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1927.

HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE OF INTERIM DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three per cent. (3%) on the nominal amount per share paid up (i.e., Thirty cents per share on the shares of the Company \$10 fully paid-up; and Seven-and-a-half cents per share on the shares \$2.50 paid-up), will be paid on MONDAY, the 17th day of October, 1927, in respect of the financial year to the 31st December, 1927, to the Members of the Company who are on the Register on Saturday, the 15th October, 1927.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from Monday, the 10th October, 1927, to Saturday, the 15th October, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
R. GUY WILKERSON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, October 1st, 1927.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued For Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American and South African Ports.

The Steamship,
"ALIPORE"

carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port on or about THURSDAY, the 6th October, 1927, at 10 a.m., taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk, Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & COMPANY.
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th Sept., 1927.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4, Duddell Street.
If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.

E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

CRITICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

As from the 26th ultimo, we have been appointed agents in Hongkong for the above company.

ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.,
French Bank Building,
Queen's Road Central,
Tel. Central 1500.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. S. 250.—It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in triplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for the supply and delivery of Stores," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Friday, the 21st day of October, 1927, for the supply and delivery of the following Stores required by Government Departments during the year 1928:—

Ironmongery, Household and Sanitary Utensils, Brushes, Tools, Lamps, etc.
Asbestos, Rubber, Leather, Packing, Ropes, etc.
Clothing, Drapery, Haberdashery, etc.

Bamboo and Cane Goods, Firewood, etc.
Drysaltries, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, etc.
Lubricating, Lighting and Fuel Oils.

Greases.
Electrical Stores.
Wrought Iron Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, etc.

Iron and Steel Bars, Plates, Angles, Brass, Copper, and other Metals.
Iron, Steel and Brass Castings, Manufactured Ironwork, etc.

Timber.
Bricks, Cement, Lime, etc.
Each of the above is a separate and distinct tender. Tenderers may quote for any one or more or all of the above lists, and any one or more or all may be accepted or rejected in whole or in part by the Government.

Each Tenderer must produce with each tender a receipt that he has deposited in the Colonial Treasury the sum named on the respective tender from as a pledge of the bona fides of his tender, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown should the Tenderer refuse or fail to carry out, to the satisfaction of the Government, the whole or any portion of the respective tender or tenders which may be accepted. The deposit will be returned to any Tenderer whose tender is not accepted.

For forms of tender and further particulars apply this Office.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. T. JACKMAN,
Director of Public Works.
Hongkong, 30th Sept., 1927.

MACAO RACE CLUB.

Draft programmes and entry forms for the Fourth Extra Race Meeting to be held on 15th and 16th October, 1927, can be obtained upon application to The International Race and Recreation Club of Macao, Ltd., Hongkong Jockey Club and Causeway Bay Stables, Hongkong.

Entries will close on Friday, 7th October at 8 p.m.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

The Sixth Extra Meeting will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on Saturday, 8th October and Monday, 10th October, 1927, commencing at 2.45 p.m. on both days. The first bell will be rung at 2.15 p.m.

The charge for admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1. per day for all persons including Ladies, Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each member has the right to introduce 2 non-members to the Members' Enclosure, tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. Linstead & Davis at \$5. each per day up to Friday, 7th October, 1927.

The charge for admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2. per day. Each member can obtain upon application to the Secretary, Badges for admission of 2 Ladies free of charge. Bookmakers, the Tac men etcetera—will not be permitted to operate during Race Meetings.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on TUESDAY,

the 11th October, 1927,

commencing at 5.15 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Postage Stamps.

(Particulars from Catalogue.)

On View from Saturday, the 8th October, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.



"Why - - They're New Again"

—and only a week ago she had almost decided to throw out this charming little frock and sports ensemble. Fortunately, she thought of asking us if we could "do anything with them." We did.

And when they were brought back to her, cleansed and freshened, she exclaimed: "Why, they're new again!"

The International Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Complan.

19 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.
36 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A SHANGHAI MOTOR SHOW.

TO BE OPENED THIS MONTH.

Arrangements are well under way at the present time for a motor show with numerous combined features of general interest to the public, which will take place in a specially erected exhibition building at Rue Lafayette and Avenue du Roi Albert, beginning on October 28. The exhibition has been organized by Mr. H. Crawshaw and exhibitors of motor-cars who have offered their latest models for the show are, up to the present, Mark L. Moody, Inc., Hartzelbusch Motor Co., United Motors, Huford Motors, Neuhourg Motor Service Co., Rieley Simmon's & Milne, Peugeot Garage, Ariel, and the Dong Chong Motor-car & Cycle Co.

Besides a handsome display of motor cars, there will be numerous booths devoted to furniture and fashion displays. Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. will have an elaborate flower show, illustrative of the success of various types of fertilizing chemicals supplied by them. Arts & Crafts, Ltd., will display furniture, and Vanity Fair will be among the exhibitors of gowns and hats. A unique feature of the fashion show will be the exhibit of Chinese and semi-foreign gowns sponsored by the Yangkweif Atelier, a recently opened shop of interest to fashionable Chinese women.

Plans are being made to have for the entrance to the building an erection similar in appearance to the Eiffel Tower, and 100 ft. in height. An illuminated advertising sign will appear on the top. Interior decorations will be carried out in an artistic fashion and dance floor will be provided, with a jazz band in attendance from 4 to 7 p.m. and from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m.

A bar in which all attendants will be picturesquely garbed in Circassian costumes will be another attraction of the show.

With regard to three bombs which are reported to have been found in a Chinese boarding house two days ago, the vernacular press says that two Chinese who visited the room in which the bombs were found were taken into custody. Besides the three bombs, a small quantity of explosive powder was also discovered.

OLD CLAIMS SETTLED.

BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Oct. 3.
The British Ambassador and Mr. Kellogg have exchanged cheques for various sums in British, United States and Mexican currency in execution of the award reached on January 22, 1926, at the convention which was to settle all pecuniary claims between the two Governments to 1910.—*Reuter.*

SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.
Hongkong Bank, \$1145 sa.
Chartered Bank, \$204 n.
Mercantile A. & B., \$313 n.
Mercantile C., \$133 n.
P. and O., \$103 n.
East Asia, \$68 n.

Marine Ins.
Canton Ins., \$570 s.
China Underwriters, \$135 s.
Indo-China, Tls. 143 n.
Union Ins., \$293 n.
Yangtze Ins., \$444 b.
Fire Ins.
China Fires, \$210 b.
H. K. Fire Ins., \$590 n.

Shipping.
Douglases, \$33 b.
H. K. Steamboats, \$21 s.
H. K. Tugs, \$165 sa.
Indo-China, (Pref.), \$30 n.
Shell Trans., \$2/- n.
Star Ferries, \$54 b.
Waterboats, \$17 n.

Refineries.
China Sugars, \$13 s.
Malabons, \$30 s.

Mining.
Benguets, \$1.65 X. Div.
Kailans, 64/- b.
Langkats, Tls. \$173 n.
Shai Exploration, Tls. 3 n.
Shanghai Loans, Tls. 53 n.
Raubas, \$3.60 b.
Tronohs, 19/3 n.
Ural Caspians, 5/- n.

Docks, etc.
Kowloon Wharves, \$1154 b.
Whampoa Docks, \$35 n.
Hongkows, Tls. 147 b.
New Engineering, Tls. 43 b.
Shanghai Docks, Tls. 92 b.

Lands, Hotels, etc.
H. and S. Hotels, 64 n.
H. K. Lands, \$562 s.
Realty, \$6 n.
Territorials, \$11 s.
Humphreys, \$124 s.
Princes Bldgs, \$102 b.
Rural Lands, \$11 n.

Cottons.
Ewo Cottons, Tls. \$7.60 s.
Orientals, Tls. \$1.60 b.
Shai Cottons, Tls. \$47 n.

Buses, Trams.
China Buses, Tls. 53 n.
Tramways, \$20 n.
Peak Trams, (old) \$14 s.
Singapore Trams, 12/6 n.
Taxis, \$1 n.

Miscellaneous.
Amusements, \$194 n.
Canton Ice, \$5 n.
Cements (Comb.), \$7 s.
China Lights, \$12 n.
China Prov., \$4 n.
Constructions, \$13 n.
Dairy Farms, \$151 n.
Der A. Wing, \$6 n.
H'kong Electric, \$514 b.
Macao Electric, \$43 n.
Ropes (Old) \$10 n.
Lane Crawford, \$5 s.
Macintosh, \$22 s.
Sinceres, \$4 n.
United Alabos, \$12 s.
Watsons, \$114 n.
Powers, \$5 s.
Telephone, 370 s.
B'que Indus. G. & Bonds, 53 b.

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Macao Electric, \$43 n.
Ropes (Old) \$10 n.
Lane Crawford, \$5 s.
Macintosh, \$22 s.
Sinceres, \$4 n.
United Alabos, \$12 s.
Watsons, \$114 n.
Powers, \$5 s.
Telephone, 370 s.
B'que Indus. G. & Bonds, 53 b.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

NOTICE.

The parcels post service to Russia in Asia via Japan is temporarily suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

Letters and postcards only for the United Kingdom and Europe will be forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

Parcels post service between Hongkong and Ports of the Yangtze West of Hankow is temporarily suspended.

Parcels for places in Szechwan will now be accepted for transmission at senders

LOW LIFE IN THE EAST.

SOME OF OUR ZOOLOGICAL HANDICAPS.

SCIENCE TO THE RESCUE.

The zoological handicaps of life in the East, and the means we have of dealing with them, was the subject of a lecture by Dr. Gilbert Brooke at the monthly meeting last week at Raffles Museum, of the Singapore Natural History Society, under the chairmanship of the president, the Rev. Dexter Allen.

Dealing with his subject from the human rather than from the pedantic point of view, Dr. Brooke observed that the strangeness of almost all the intimate features of life with which the newcomer to the tropics is confronted comes, not so much from the broad scenic outlines—for these one has been prepared by pictures of Eastern scenes—but really and fundamentally from the realms of lowly life.

Dr. Brooke characterised malaria as the most important of those handicaps of Eastern life which are of pathological import. The most prevalent of all the preventable diseases of man, it disabled or killed hundreds of thousands annually in enormous areas of the globe. The vast figures were scarcely realised. During the South Russian epidemic in 1922 and 1923, there were 5,666,886 cases. The 14,530 cases that had been admitted into the hospitals of the Colony during 1926 might be put at about 10 per cent. of the actual occurrences.

Describing the part this disease has played in hastening the decline of Greece and the Roman Empire, Dr. Brooke remarked that the "unravelling" of the mysteries of malaria was a veritable romance. It was in 1880 that a French army surgeon in Algiers named Laveran found the little malarial parasite in the red corpuscles of a malarial patient's blood. Ten years later one found Dr. Patrick Manson, as he then was, in practice at Amoy. Great as was the debt that any country might owe to its great leaders in literature, in war, or in politics, paled into insignificance beside the world homage due to five men—Laveran, Manson, Pasteur and Koch.

No More Malaria!

The anopheline was the pivotal link in the chain of malarial circumstance.

If it were possible perfectly to maintain all the safety links for a single period of one month simultaneously throughout the whole world, malaria would cease for ever.

The prevalence of the disease in any place is in direct proportion to the failure of the safeguarding links, which in practice are threefold:—The obliteration of breeding places, the isolation of the infectious case and precautions for the healthy.

The wily mosquito was responsible for other grievous handicaps besides malaria. One of the culicines very common in Malaya, and by the seacoasts of all the tropical regions throughout the world was the "tiger" mosquito, which was responsible for carrying the dreadful scourge of yellow fever, and the disagreeable but comparatively harmless dengue fever.

Not one per cent. of the mosquitoes that bit one were the dangerous anophelines. They were practically all culicines. When Leicester drew up a list of the Malayan species in 1908, he described 127, and several more have since been found in this part of the world. Through the reaches of a very large total. Although there are such a vast number of culicines, comparatively few enter houses and fewer still could be considered as blood-thirsty and persistent pests.

Fleas and Flies.

The next zoological handicap was the flea. The tropical rat

TOLL OF TYPHOON.

23 KILLED, 13 MISSING.

Investigation by the constabulary in Nueva Ecija, Philippine Islands, of the typhoon damage on September 17, shows that 23 persons were killed, 13 are missing and many were injured. This places the known death toll at 30 in all provinces affected.

The report shows that ten of the 23 persons killed were from Carrangalan, and the rest were from Panibangan. Other towns which suffered were Cabanatuan, Rizal and Munoz. Damage to crops and buildings of the Munoz agricultural school was estimated at P2,400.

More than 100 head of cattle and carabaos, valued at approximately P6,000 perished in Carrangalan and Panibangan.

Mr. S. Fessenden, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, celebrated his 52nd birthday last week, and the event was made the occasion by a large number of friends and admirers of expressing not only their appreciation of his work on the Council but equally their personal regard for him. The event took the form of a dinner which was held in the Shanghai Club, and the accommodation of the large dining-room was taxed to its utmost to hold all the guests. Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General, presided, and leading members of the Consular Body and the business community were among the subscribers to the dinner. A number of toasts were made in honour of the occasion and Judge Peter Grain was the chief speaker of the evening, others who gave brief felicitations and congratulatory speeches being Mr. Cunningham, Mr. E. Nagai, Consul-General for France, and C. S. Franklin.

flea, which do so much plague damage, was known as Xenopsylla Cheapsis.

Fleas lay generally in the dirt-filled cracks of a floor or bed, and in about four days the eggs hatched out into worm-like larvae that were full-grown in about 11 days. A perfectly clean house and an absence of dirty domestic pets, would ensure freedom from this irritating pest.

Among other zoological handicaps of pathological import were flies, those disgusting creatures that equally adored a diet of refuse and a diet from one's meat safe—hence their incrimination in the spread of cholera, typhoid, dysentery, etc. Dr. Brooke recalled the case of a man in a cholera camp who almost certainly, became infected by flies settling on the moist end of a cigarette that had been removed from his mouth for a few moments.

General cleanliness and the prompt and proper treatment of manure and nightsoil should be effectual in ridding a place of this handicap.

The Luscious Lettuce.

Several other zoological handicaps occurred to the lecturer, such as the danger from the luscious lettuce owing to the method of its cultivation by the Chinese gardener. Then there was dhole itch, and for garden lovers the wasp, the caterpillars and grasshoppers that strip the leaves of one's choicest plants, the centipedes in flower pots, etc., and the giant snail, a native of South Africa.

The damage done by snails was considerable. The methods of control were its destruction at night. Poisoned baits could be used.

After referring to other tropical pests, not of pathological import, Dr. Brooke concluded an interesting lecture with the advice contained in the ancient adage: "Unceasing vigilance is the Price of Peace." If one was not to succumb to the handicaps of life in the East, that was the advice ever to keep in mind.

At the conclusion of the lecture Dr. Brooke was the recipient of hearty applause, the meeting terminating with a vote of thanks to the lecturer proposed by the Rev. Dexter Allen.

WUHU PARALYSED BY MILITARY.

TRADE AT A COMPLETE STANDSTILL.

PORT SQUEEZED DRY.

Wuhu, Sept. 20.

The presence of the 36th Army here and at other points where they are distributed is reducing the financial stringency to one of complete chaos.

For the ten days they have been here the Chamber of Commerce in order to prevent the market being flooded with Central Bank notes have contributed \$8000 per day but this does not satisfy the military. A demand was made yesterday for \$1,000,000, but this was met by the Chamber of Commerce by a suggestion that, as they were quite unable to raise this sum, they should continue to pay \$8000 per day by an issue of their own paper currency which would be current in Wuhu only and which the military could purchase necessities locally.

The Compromise.

This counter proposal was not accepted by the military and at an emergency meeting a compromise was yesterday reached whereby the Chamber of Commerce should pay \$500,000 (in silver) down and a further \$500,000 in two months' time. The contributions to this amount is being subscribed by the Banks paying \$250,000, the Chamber of Commerce \$100,000, and property owners \$150,000.

I think perhaps these figures are exaggerated but in any case it is clear that Wuhu is being squeezed dry by the 36th Army and similar arrangements have to be made at all other places where these troops are quartered.

With Tang Seng-chi's stock on the decline, there are rumours, which we would not be surprised to see put into practice, that this notorious 36th will be disbanded by the 27th or 28th which is situated at Ningkwofu and Taijing, but in any case I think they must withdraw.

Business at Standstill.

Business is at a standstill, banks are unwilling to accept silver for remitting purposes for fear it will be fished by the military, and merchants are similarly alarmed that their funds if produced in transactions may be pounced upon.

Labour, transport and rice are not free from the depredations of the soldiers and are frequently commandeered thus commerce is paralysed as the countrymen will not bring their goods to market.

These troops are as completely incited as they have ever been, and the action of what leaders here is a foretaste of what may be expected if Hankow should gain the controlling voice of the present conference.

The populace although heartily weary of the Nationalist regime, are now thoroughly alarmed at the prospect of coming under that of Hankow.

There is a propaganda attached to the military and attempts have been made to bring to the fore labour unions but the local unions will have nothing to do with those inspired by the military.

The police at Monaco and Budapest are investigating the death of Anna Forgas, an actress, who was reputed to be the most beautiful woman in Budapest.

Her husband is under arrest at the latter city at the request of the Monte Carlo police. He is Dr. Erdelyi, a rich Hungarian landowner. The couple recently visited the Riviera and were walking on the mountains above Monte Carlo when the woman fell over the edge of a ravine. She did not break any limbs but was carried back to her hotel apparently suffering with internal injuries.

She died the next day. The receipt of an anonymous letter alleging that her death was not due to natural causes led the Monte Carlo police to open an inquiry.

CHINA COAST.

LATEST OFFICER CHANGES.

Mr. A. C. Lemerle, second engineer, Nanchang, has gone second engineer, Poyang. Mr. W. R. Woodman, second engineer, Shengking, has gone second engineer, Nanchang. Mr. G. Stewart, from reserve, has gone second engineer, Nanchang. Mr. G. W. Clark, second engineer, Nanchang, has gone acting chief engineer, Kukiang.

Mr. R. B. Peck, acting chief engineer, Changsha, has gone acting chief engineer, Hupeh.

Mr. R. H. MacLean, acting second engineer, Kukiang, has gone acting second engineer, Poochow. Mr. C. Gray, sup'y second engineer, Hsin Peking, has gone acting chief engineer, Poochow.

Mr. G. S. Arthur, chief engineer, Chinkiang, has gone chief engineer, Kukiang. Mr. A. L. Honnor, second engineer, Chinkiang, has gone second engineer, Kukiang. Mr. C. G. Strapps, third engineer, Chinkiang, has gone third engineer, Kukiang. Mr. G. W. Clark, acting chief engineer, Kukiang, has gone acting chief engineer, Chinkiang.

Mr. J. E. Haig, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Luchow. Mr. E. R. McDermid, from reserve, has gone second engineer, Luchow. Mr. E. C. O. Bird, from reserve, has gone third engineer, Luchow.

Mr. J. McArthur, sup'y chief engineer, Kwangtung, is on reserve.

Mr. R. D. Thompson, sup'y engineer, Kwangtung, is on reserve.

Mr. A. D. Armour, chief engineer, Kingyuan, is on reserve. Mr. D. W. Hume, second engineer, Kingyuan, has gone acting chief engineer, same ship.

Mr. H. S. Beech, third engineer, Kingyuan, has gone acting second engineer, same ship. Mr. L. D. Johnson, third engineer, Yingshow, has gone third engineer, Kingyuan.

Mr. A. M. Jewell, second officer, Hangsang, has gone second officer, Suifu.

Mr. A. L. Morris, second officer, Suifu, has gone second officer, Hangsang.

Mr. J. A. Murphy, from reserve, has gone second officer, Tuckwo.

Mr. W. T. Rochester has been appointed sup'y second officer, Kwong-sang.

Mr. A. Dunn, from reserve, has gone sup'y third engineer, Loongwo.

Mr. J. Findlater, third engineer, Loongwo, is on reserve.

Mr. W. F. Bould, second engineer, Tuckwo, has gone acting chief engineer, Fausang.

Mr. A. J. Begley, chief engineer, Fausang, is on reserve.

Mr. A. Paton, third engineer, Tuckwo, has gone acting second officer, same ship.—Shipping and Engineering.

MISHAP ON BOARDING A TRAMCAR.

CHINESE GIRL HAS COMPENSATION IN COURT.

A question relating to the liability of the Tramway Co. and their employees came up for discussion at the Special Provisional Court at Shanghai last Friday, when Liu Sau-san, a conductor in charge of a No. 10 rail-less tram, was charged before Judge Woon and Deputy Kammonding with reckless driving, and causing the injury of the complainant, a 19 year-old Chinese girl.

After considerable discussion, the case was amicably settled, the Court asking the accused to pay \$50 to the girl, being medical expenses she incurred, and the incidental damages sustained.

According to the evidence of the complainant, some time in August, she was thrown from the car at a station off Jessfield Road. She boarded the car when it stopped, and the door was left open. The car was congested at the time, and somebody pushed her. She fell out and became unconscious. As a result of the fall her ankle was broken, and she was confined to the hospital for 49 days.

The accused told a different story. He stated that the complainant attempted to board the car when it was already in motion, it having left the station about ten yards. Accused at the time, being in the first class section, did not notice accident.

A passenger who saw the accident volunteered testimony to-day. He stated that the complainant attempted to board the car, by holding the iron bar and inserting her right foot in a hole on the step.

OUR DAILY TALK ON HEALTH.

NERVOUSNESS CAUSE OF STAMMERING.

THE NEW CURE.

Almost everyone who specializes in the study of speech defects now agrees that the psychological difficulty is probably primarily responsible in most instances.

The individual stammerer, therefore, is now studied as to any underlying constitutional tendency to nervousness. His home conditions, and the manner of his reaction to them are investigated. The stammerer's general health is ascertained, as well as his general intelligence and education. The number of years during which he has suffered is taken into consideration.

The longer the duration of the complaint, the more difficult to provide adequate relief. The child who begins to stammer early in life because of some state of fear, depression or struggle, and who is not relieved before the sixteenth year, is likely to constitute a much more difficult case than the stammering child who is treated early. Many parents comfort themselves with the notion that the child will outgrow its complaint. Sometimes it does through its own efforts, but these efforts constitute an enormous strain on the nervous system and deprive the child of the assistance it should rightly have.

Practically all specialists are now agreed that the attempt to cure stammering in institutions in which treatment follows a definite routine for all, including speech exercises, gymnastic training, rest, and similar methods are not as satisfactory as those in which each patient is studied as an individual case.

The routine methods have value when it is found that the difficulty is largely one of training. Unfortunately, however, these cases constitute a very small minority. Most instances represent psychological problems that can be unraveled only with long and patient investigation, including the fullest co-operation of the person and of his family. When the reason for the speech block is determined and released, the routine systems of speech instruction may be more helpful.

SCHLEE BLAMES U.S. NAVY.

WHY THE FLIGHT WAS STOPPED.

San Francisco, Sept. 29.

Brook and Schlee, who failed in their attempt to set a new record for circumnavigation of the world, arrived here today abroad the Korea-Maru. They declared that they would again attempt a world flight in their plane, the Fred of Detroit. The plane was rushed to Crissy Field for reassembling, with a hope of resuming the flight to Detroit tomorrow. The fliers asserted that they could have landed at Midway or, missing that island, could have made a non-stop flight from Tokyo to Honolulu.

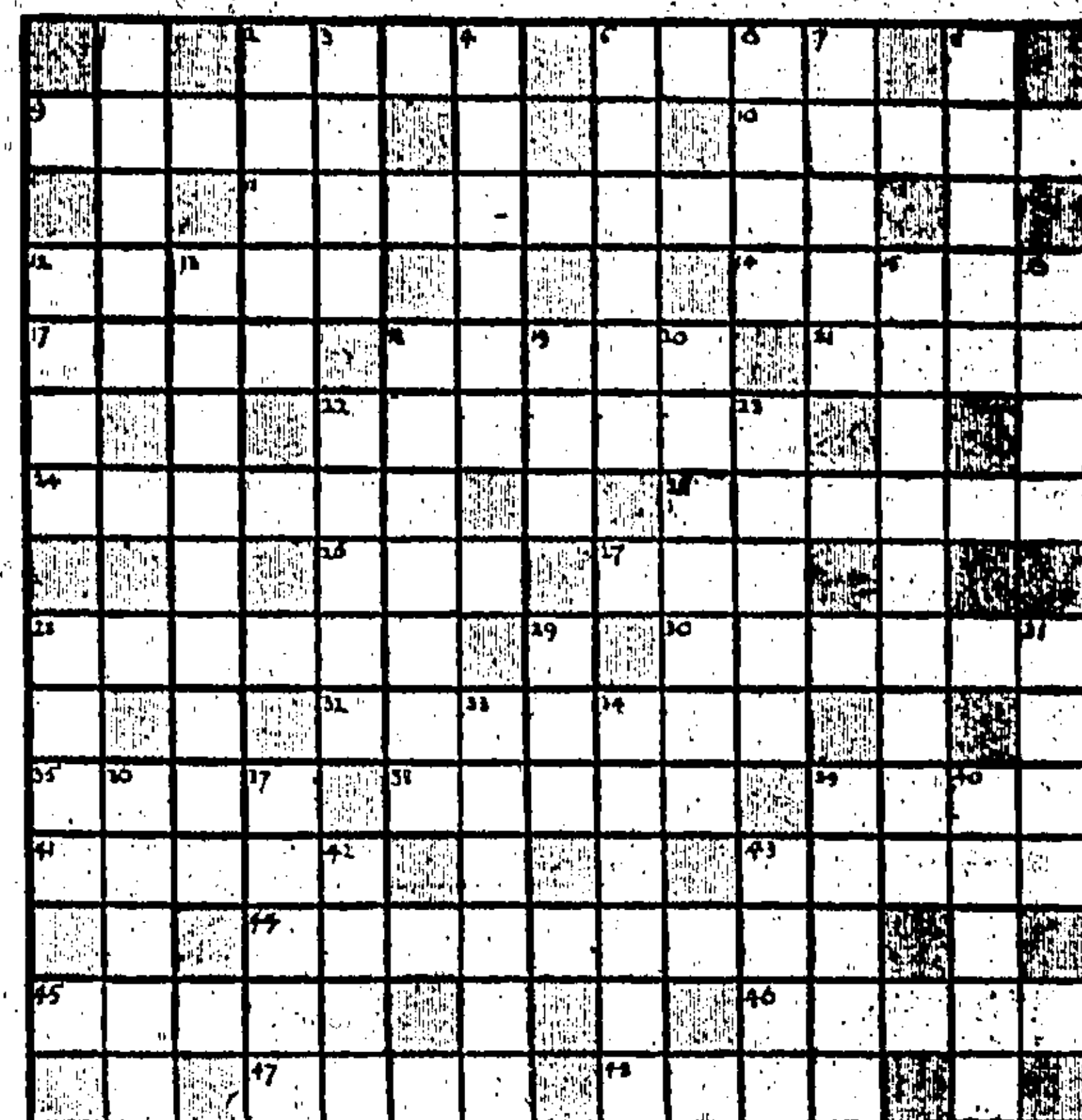
Schlee told the Associated Press that the navy threw a monkey wrench into the flight by failing to co-operate by giving maps and transporting fuel to Midway Island. He asserted that all other countries co-operated.—Associated Press.

"The door was closed at the time," witness continued, "and the complainant was thrown off when nobody opened the door."

Counsel for the defence pleaded contributory negligence on the part of the complainant. He pointed out that she should not board the car when it was in motion, according to the regulation of the Tramway Co.

However, defending counsel intimated that the accused was willing to make some pecuniary reparation to the girl for the medical fees and expenses accruing from loss of work.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



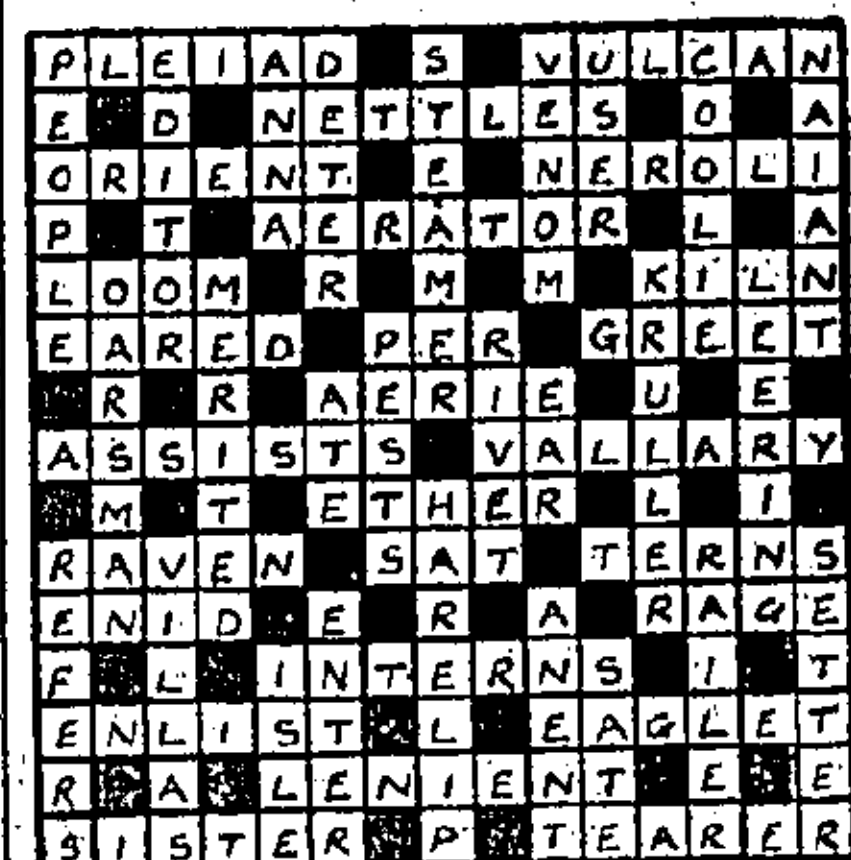
Across.

- 2 Cereal.
- 5 Tree.
- 6 Luke warm.
- 10 Join.
- 11 Encouraged by notice.
- 12 Thieved.
- 13 Greek letter.
- 17 Wheel cover.
- 18 Markets for goods.
- 21 Circular metallic plate.
- 22 Clothing.
- 24 Lecture.
- 25 Rowing teams.
- 26 Communicative.
- 27 Turkish measure.
- 28 Bank employee.
- 30 Make a camp.
- 32 Vendors.
- 35 Edible plant.
- 38 Parts of windows.
- 39 On the sheltered side.
- 41 Artists' requisite.
- 42 Wagon.
- 43 Pertaining to four score.
- 45 Lubricated.
- 47 Watering places.
- 48 Oceans.

Down.

- 1 Projecting portion of a building.
- 2 Fire-arm.
- 3 Lazy.
- 4 Catch.
- 5 Spy.
- 6 Require.
- 7 Terminated.
- 8 Runs.
- 12 Halt.

Yesterday's Puzzle.



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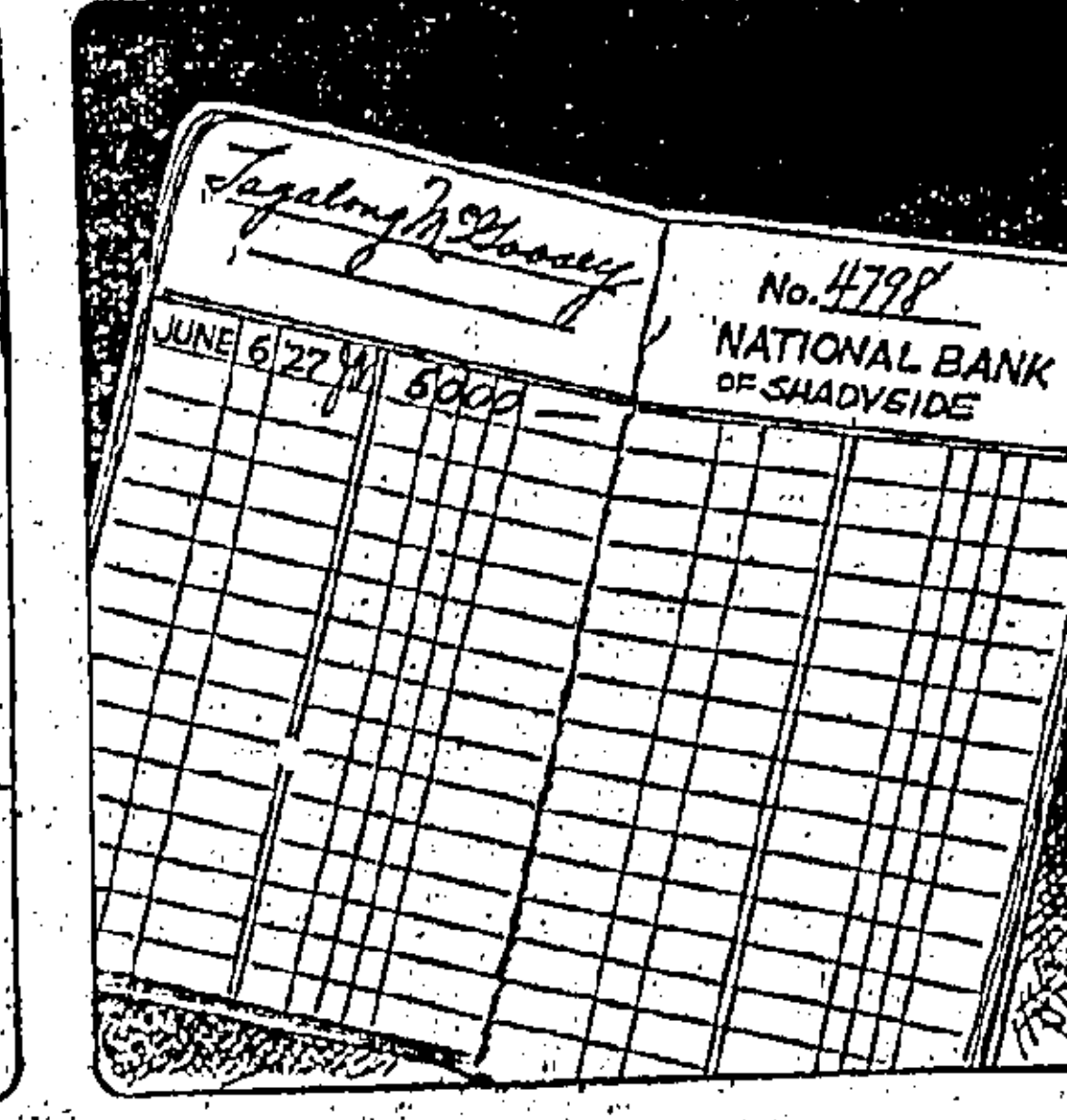
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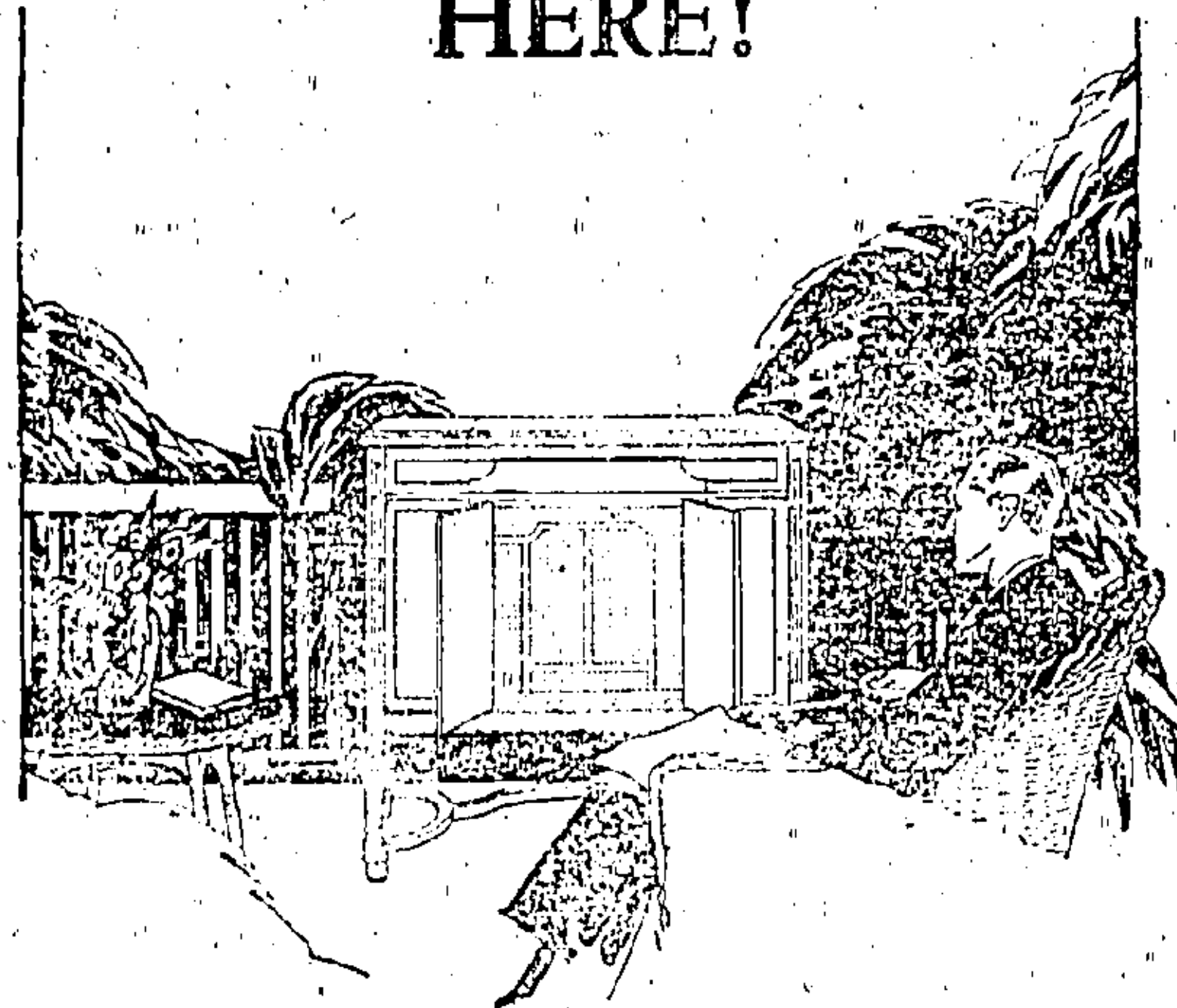
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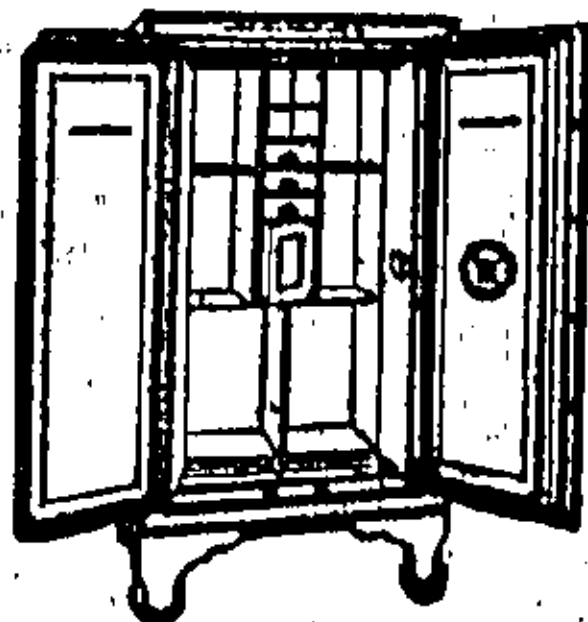
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The Hongkong Telegraph

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1927.

CHINA'S NEW WAR.

Nobody seems to know very much about the new situation in the North which has arisen because of the surprising outbreak of fighting between the forces of General Yen Hsi-shun, the military chief of Shansi province, and those of Marshal Chang Tso-lin. General Yen occupies a unique position in Chinese politics. Almost ever since the Revolution he has been the Tschun of Shansi and he has so vacillated—first being on one side and then on the other—that he has managed to hold his position all through the sweeping changes that have happened around him. In the fighting between North and South he has been "on the fence" though rumour has often placed him differently. And now, suddenly, the world wakes up to find "China's champion fence-rider" as he has been called, in the lists against Marshal Chang Tso-lin and his associated Generals. It is necessary to go over the whole China situation once again and get this new alignment in mind. Along the Yangtze there are three factions—Nanking, Hankow and General Yang Sen away in the upper reaches. Nanking and Hankow are going to fight (so it is reported) and they find that on their respective northern flanks there are the enemies Sun Chuan-fang and Feng Yu-hsiang. Strange as it seems, there is a rumour that Marshal Sun is prepared to link up with Hankow for the purpose of having a smashing hit at Nanking and, by a rather roundabout process, General Yen's latest action is connected with that idea. The railway that runs from Hankow to Peking passes near to General Yen's territory and a few weeks ago he spread his forces southwards and now actually sits astride that railway, preventing Peking from using it for military purposes against Hankow. But the whole position is obscure and in a state of flux, and we shall have to wait for further events to clarify it.

If the military position is obscure so, the coming and going of leaders, the making and breaking of alignments, the multiplicity of parties and the bewildering changes without apparent reason makes one despair of keeping intelligent track of the march of events. One thing is more than certain, namely, that China has yet to wait for the coming of well-intentioned and orderly direction. How long this senseless struggle between persons and

factions guided only by their selfish ends is to continue is merely a matter of speculation, but the end does not seem anywhere in sight. More's the pity. The people of North China have seen enough of the sorrows attendant on warfare, especially the cruelties and wastefulness of a winter campaign, to know that an outbreak of fighting between the powerful armies of Shansi and Fengtien can only spell suffering and want and, often enough, too, ruthless ill-treatment of the countryside folk. Hankow, Nanking, Peking, Taiyuan, Ichang, Canton—all these capitals are at the moment in the hands of separate militaristic factions, among whom it would be extremely difficult to find one genuine spark of that real nationalism of which China stands so greatly in need.

Soviet Inconsistency.

A possibly important change of policy is to be observed in the Soviet attitude towards religious matters recently in evidence, and forming a peculiar contrast with former policy. It is recalled that the Bolshevik Russian tendency—probably because the Moscow Soviet feared the political power of the Church and realised the hold it had on an illiterate and superstitious peasantry—was to uproot all religion. Gradually this policy hardened into a deliberate anti-Christian campaign, in which development went on until, only a few months ago, anti-God societies became the order of the day. The priests, after long persecution, had already been deprived of much of their authority, and numerous places of worship, after more or less of desecration, had ceased to function as such. The main idea has been to get at the child mind, and thus mould an anti-religious outlook at the most impressionable age of the new generation. Undoubtedly great harm has been, and still can be done. But observers who remember the very deeply religious feeling in rural Russia before the fall of Tsarism, and the reverence of the peasantry, who number many millions, for the orthodox established Church of their country, have wondered just how effective the Soviet hand has made its campaign, and how long the anti-religious movement would last. That a change is coming over the country is now evident. We learn from recent exchanges that the remnant of the Orthodox Church of Russia, by absolute submission to Moscow, has actually obtained a measure of official recognition. A commentator observes in this connexion: The Soviet Government has authorised the revival of the Holy Synod, and the so-called "Temporary Synod" publishes a "call" to all the Orthodox clergy and laity at home and abroad, to rally to the Soviet Government, and threatens with immediate expulsion all clergy who dare continue to resist. It would, of course, be absurd to talk of a Concordat between the Orthodox Church and the absolutely anti-religious Soviet regime, which, through its trade unions, in fact, has just decreed the re-doubling of anti-Christian propaganda. Moreover it is impossible yet to gauge the reaction of the lesser clergy and the pious laity to this act of total submission. But the Russian Church, which, since the suppression of the Synod and the Patriarchate, has been without a shepherd, is now to have a measure of legally-organised existence, and this represents a substantial concession on the part of the majority of the Administration, which has always the peasantry in mind. The whole thing forms a very peculiar paradox, characteristically Bolshevik in its inconsistency. The reaction of the masses to the new state of affairs will be most interesting to observe.

DRAWING EXAMINATIONS.

HONGKONG'S GOOD RESULT.

The results of the Royal Drawing Society's examinations conducted in June last at the British Schools of the Colony have recently been received, the general report being "A good and well sustained result."

The following is a list of schools from which scholars were entered together with the number of Honours certificates awarded and the number of Pass certificates:

School	Number of Honours	Number of Passes
Central British School	105	46
Peak School	15	4
Kowloon Junior School	27	5
Victoria British School	8	0
Quarry Bay School	21	0

DAY BY DAY.

LOVE IS A THING FULL OF ANXIOUS FEARS.—Ovid.

The s.s. Empress of Russia left Yokohama yesterday and is due here on Tuesday next, leaving for Manila on the following day.

Dr. Wagner, the German Consul, and Mrs. Wagner, have returned to-day by the s.s. Hector from their holiday trip to northern ports.

The Hospital Comforts Committee begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, receipt of parcels of literature from Mrs. Duckworth, Mrs. Dunlop Mrs. Handyside, Mr. A. R. Sutherland and Mrs. Watt.

A lady's handbag was found in the Lee Gardens on Sunday last and is now in the custody of the police. The owner can obtain the handbag by applying to Chief Inspector Kent, at the Central Police Station.

"The Grand Duchess and the Waiter," the delightful comedy which has won so much favour at the Queen's Theatre during the past few days, will be screened for the last time this evening. Adapted to the screen from the stage success of Alfred Savoir, the picture is one of the best comedies of the year.

The following ships were expected to be in wireless communication with Hongkong to-day: Arafura, Van Heutsz, Linan, Alipore, Ningpo, Silver Belle, City of Lincoln, Suiyang, President Pierce, Times Maru, Steel Engineer, Kaijo Maru, Cheribon Maru, Suwa Maru, Selene, Yuanlee, Orja and Ningchow.

On the reconsideration of her case the F.M.S. Government has awarded Mrs. Wakefield (whose husband, the captain of a rubber smuggling preventive launch, was killed during an affray with smugglers) another thousand pounds sterling, making a total award of a little over two thousand pounds.

Mr. W. E. Image, a police cadet, has been admitted to hospital at Kogala Lumpur in a serious condition, including a broken jaw, as the result of a collision which took place between his two-seater car and a bullock cart. The car burst into flames after the collision, when it was found that a bullock had been killed.

The firing of guns at noon last Wednesday announced the arrival of an American destroyer flotilla in Singapore harbour. It consists of the destroyers Hulbert, Non, W. B. Preston, Treble, Sicard, Fruit and Paul Jones, with the tender Black Hawk, and it has arrived from Saigon. The flotilla was to remain until Saturday.

The German film "Jealousy" comes to the World Theatre to-day as the chief picture in the Colony's "family cinema" until to-morrow. Although it begins with what seems to be a murder, "Jealousy" is a comedy with a jealous husband as the central figure. The story is staged in Berlin of which interesting glimpses are given.

Free vaccination against smallpox will be accorded foreigners and Chinese in the International Settlement, beginning on October 3, it is announced in the current issue of the Municipal Gazette. The announcement states that the vaccination will be available for Chinese and indigent foreigners at the branch health offices.

At Singapore last week the Fire Station received a call that there was a fire in Victoria Street. An engine was dispatched and owing to a mistaken traffic signal from the Malay constable on point duty, the engine collided with a bus full of passengers. The bus was very badly damaged, and two of the passengers, who were injured, had to be removed to hospital.

"Time the Comedian," a society drama which contrasts the changes that have taken place during the past twenty-five years, forms the chief item in the new continuous programme at the Star Theatre to-day. The picture is particularly interesting to women because it shows many interesting gowns of both the past and the present. The story is of general appeal, of course, and the acting, with Lew Cody and Mae Busch at the head of the cast, is worthy of the theme.

In connexion with the dance arranged by the Police in aid of the M.C.L., reported elsewhere, mention must be made of the following members of the force who assisted in various departments: Inspector Bloor, Sgt. Hunt, Sgt. Baller, L.S. Charman, P.C. Lammert (Door, Tickets and cloakroom) Sgt. Elston (Refreshments) Inspector Ellis, Mr. R. Dormer (Sale of tickets), Sergeants Condon and Gerrard (Band) Chief Inspector Kent (M.C.) assisted by Inspector of Marks, Mr. A.J.C. Taylor and Mr. Thorpe.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. DR. GILBERT REID.

It is with regret we have to record the death of Dr. Gilbert Reid, which occurred last Friday morning at the Paulun Hospital, Shanghai, where he had been for several months, suffering with Christian fortitude but in spite of affliction and an operation he succeeded in retaining, up to the last, the keenest interest in China and her perplexing problems.

Dr. Gilbert Reid was an internationalist who sought to promote peace between the many schools of thought in this country as well as between Chinese and foreign sympathisers. Until very recently he had contributed for many years a number of able articles to the columns of the *Shanghai Mercury*, and invariably his theme was China, or Chinese problems. Indeed, it might well be said that he dedicated his life to the cause he had so closely at heart, for intensely human, and with his scholarly attainments and profound knowledge of Chinese he was able not only to command the respect of influential Chinese but sought to mellow the ideas and sweeten the thought of foreigners who had not the gifts with which he had been endowed for diagnosing intricate and abstruse Chinese questions. He was a pacifist—a man who would conquer with the torch of truth rather than with the rapier of ridicule.

The passing of Dr. Gilbert Reid, says the *Mercury* in reporting his death, effaces a character which has filled a place on the Far Eastern stage for many years. It is a loss to the country—it is a cause for sincere regret in this community, and to those who mourn his demise there is the satisfaction of knowing that his name will long be associated with the Institute he founded and the work and interests of which he sought so long and so loyally to promote for the sake of internationalism.

The funeral took place at the Hungjiao Road cemetery last Saturday, at 5 p.m.

A Fine Record.

Rev. Gilbert Reid was the director-in-chief of the International Institute of China Inc. He was born November 23, 1857, at Laurel, N.Y., New York, his father being Rev. John Reid. He received his education at the Whitestown Seminary in 1877, joined the Hamilton College in 1879, and graduated from the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, in 1882.

Rev. Gilbert Reid first came to China as a missionary under the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, under which he worked in Chefoo, Shantung, up to October 1882. He then was transferred to Tsinan, where he worked in 1885, and from 1885 to 1892 he worked in the region of China's sages. He went on furlough in 1892 and returned in 1894, when he resigned and started the Mission among Higher Classes, the mission being later known as the International Institute which was officially sanctioned by the Government in 1897.

Rev. Gilbert Reid aided the Chinese reform movement from 1894 to 1897, after which he went on furlough again, and returned in 1899. During his trip, which lasted about two years, he travelled in the United States and Europe. On his return to China he was wounded in the Boxer Siege of Legations, at Peking on July 5, 1900, and 1902 he transferred the work of the Institute to Shanghai. In 1910-1911 he again went on furlough to the United States and Europe.

In Journalism.

During his stay in China, from 1902 to 1921, he conducted the educational, social, religious, and literary work of the Institute, taking up the editor-ship of the *Peking Post* in 1917. Towards Christmas, in 1907, he was deported by the U. S. Government to Manila, P. I., at the request of the Peking Government, and in 1918 he went on furlough to the States, coming back in 1921.

Rev. Gilbert Reid was special correspondent to the *London Times* in 1894-1895; *London Morning Post* in 1900-1901; *New York Tribune* in 1921; *London Daily Herald* and *Foreign Affairs* in 1923. He was the managing editor of the *International Journal* in 1922.

He held the honorary degree of A.M. given him in 1882, and D.D. conferred upon him in 1898 by Hamilton College.

He was member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, and was well known by his work amongst Chinese, and his books in Chinese, such as "Western Constitutions," "Brief History of England," "Comparative Governments," "Harmony," etc. His books in English are "Glances at China," which was issued in 1886, "China, Captive or Free?" in 1921, and "A Christian's Appreciation of Other Faiths," which also came out in 1921.

The Very Idea!

Amateur Gardener—"Can I see the Minister of Agriculture?" Clerk—"Well, he's very busy, madam, what was it you wanted to see him about?" "About a geranium of mine that isn't doing very well."

Dad tooted on his saxophone. As happy as could be. The baby cried and spoiled its cause.

It cried all out of key.

James Walters, Palace Road, Church End, admitted he was asleep when driving a car at Friern Barnet, and was fined by the Highgate Magistrates. A constable saw the car crash into a tricycle carrying bottles of milk.

Wife, attending Bow County Court for her husband: You get no time for doing your washing, attending these courts all over the shop.

Young Nottingham wife: We agreed before our wedding not to quarrel, but since then we have quarrelled about everything under the sun.

East Ham debtor: Everybody is having such a bad time that I think everybody ought to cry quits.

Walthamstow husband: So sure as I pay this debt, my wife will owe some more to-morrow. Solicitor: It is the way with wives.

Barrister at Willesden: I really know nothing about costs. Magistrate: Then I am sure no one else can presume to know.

Willesden man: The bedroom was cubically smaller, but practically the same size.

The small boy was writing an essay on the exploits of a V.C. during the war. He began his essay with an account of a cavalry engagement.

"This brave man," he wrote, "rode forward through a hail of bullets. Two horses were shot under him, and a third went through his clothes."

Most people are naturally sloppy-minded.—Sir Henry Hadow. The older we get the more liable we are to be impetuous.—Judge Cluer.

Many people making cotton cloth are wearing shirts that are almost falling from their backs.—Mr. J. Helm.

Bad language used constantly to a wife may amount to moral cruelty.—Mr. W. E. Luke, Willesden Magistrate.

A street filled with boiling porridge was the sequel to a large fire at Johannesburg, South Africa. As a milling establishment was destroyed by a blaze firemen poured in tons of water, which swelled great quantities of crushed oats. This soon began to boil, burst the walls and then poured down the streets like lava from a volcano. Natives made hearty meals of the porridge.

Browne—"As you know, Jones, I am by way of being an anti-motorist, but I must say I have just seen a novel and moving sight."

Jones—"What was that?" "I saw quite a number of motorists slow down and deliberately turn aside in order to avoid running over an animal in the road."

"Ah, so they are not all inhuman," said Jones. "What animal was it?"

"A circus elephant," replied Browne.

For selling beer without a licence at a "temperance festival," Frances Twiddle was fined £20 at Newcastle and Esther Dobson £10 for aiding and abetting. Detectives were served with beer in a refreshment tent.

A schoolboy failed in an examination in all the five subjects he took. He telegraphed to his mother—"Failed in all five. Prepare papa."

The brother telegraphed back—"Papa prepared. Prepare yourself."

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, Oct. 3.
Paris	124
Brussels	34.54
Amsterdam	12.13 1/2
Berlin	20.43
Copenhagen	18.17
Vienna	34.51
Helsinki	19.8
New York	4.86 1/16
Geneva	25.22 1/2
Milan	89.3/16
Stockholm	18.09
Oso	18.47 1/2
Prague	10.44
Madrid	27.86
Lisbon	2.29/64
Athens	897 1/2
Bucharest	789
Rio	5.57/64
Buenos Aires	47.29/32
Bombay	1/5 15/16
Hongkong	1/11 1/2
Shanghai	2/6
Yokohama	1/11
Silver (spot and forward)	25 1/2

—British Wireless.

CANTON EXPECTING PEACE.**RECENT CHANGES LEAD TO CONFIDENCE.****TWO FRIENDLY GENERALS.***(Our Own Correspondent.)*

Canton, Oct. 3.
Resignations and appointments have been so numerous this week that it is necessary to mention only the important changes. Mayor Lam Wen-kai is leaving for Shanghai and Nanking, and will, it is understood, send in his resignation later. Several of the Department heads in the Canton Municipality will also leave their respective posts within a few weeks.

Mr. Tsang Yang-po, Commissioner of Reconstruction, has quit and will also go to Nanking. Mr. Chen Yue-cho, a graduate of Cornell University and brother-in-law of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, is mentioned as the successor of Tsang Yang-po. Chen was a former incumbent of that post.

General Cheung Fat-fui, who is offered the post of Commissioner of Military Affairs, has definitely refused to accept that office. The "Iron General" says he comes back to Canton primarily to take a rest and does not wish to take up arduous duties so soon. General Fung Chuk-man, acting Commissioner of Finance, may take up the appointment intended for Cheung Fat-fui while one of the latter's supporters will head the provincial Treasury in place of Fung.

The office of Garrison Commander of Canton is given to General Mo Pui-nam, another commander of the "Iron General." At present all the important officials in the Canton administration are supporters of Cheung Fat-fui. Another of his adherents, Chen Kun-po, a graduate of Columbia University, will be gazetted as Commissioner of Civil Affairs.

From political circles, it is learned that Wang Ching-wei will be in Canton sometime this month. He has already left for Kiangnan from Hankow. Cheung Fat-fui and Wang Ching-wei are fast friends and the former expects Wang to direct all political affairs in Canton upon his return from the North.

Peace Expected.

According to the present military arrangements, Canton is going to have a long period of peace and prosperity. General Li Chai-sum, the present military ruler in Canton, now commands not only his own troops but those of General Wong Kee-cheung. Gen. Cheung Fat-fui has pledged his whole-hearted support to his former chief, and to show his good faith he has placed all his soldiers under the orders of Li Chai-sum as head of the "Eight Route Expedition." The forces of these military leaders are now joined to guarantee the peace and security of the whole province.

Mr. Chu Fa-yat, the new chief of Police, who is also a general of the "Iron" forces, stated yesterday in an interview to the local press that all Communists, if arrested and proved to be such, would be promptly dealt with. With respect to thefts, Mr. Chu said even burglars must be executed as a means to maintain law and order. With these new officials in power, Canton expects an era of stability and harmony.

Money Wanted.

Mr. Sun Fo, the Minister of Finance in the Nanking Nationalist Government, has wired to Canton for funds as he needs them very much for military and other purposes. When Mr. Koo Ying-fun was in office, he remitted \$450,000 per month to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek for distribution to the different armies. This sum is not remitted now because money is required to sustain the 20,000 "Ever Victorious" soldiers.

LONG-DISTANCE AIR MAILS.**HOLLAND TO DUTCH INDIES.**

Bushire, Oct. 3.
The airman Koppes has arrived here, landing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, after flying from Aleppo in 8 hours.
He starts off again, for Karachi, at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.—*Reuter.*

An Amsterdam message of October 1 stated: Lieutenant Koppes, accompanied by a mechanic, started at seven o'clock this morning on the first official air mail flight to the Dutch East Indies, with the object of demonstrating the practicability of conveying mails by air to and from the Dutch East Indies within a month.

SHANTUNG'S PLIGHT GROWS WORSE.**FARMERS MULCTED OF RENT FOR TWO YEARS.****A BAD OUTLOOK.**

Tsinan, Sept. 25.
In the part of Shantung that has Tsinan for its centre the outlook for the coming winter is anything but promising. In most of the districts for some eighty to a hundred miles around the city the crops are very poor owing to the continued absence of much needed rain. The corn and millet crops have given an exceedingly poor yield, while the bean crop, one of the chief crops in Shantung, has yielded scarcely anything at all. Thus in many places the people are faced with starvation, and during the coming winter there will undoubtedly be many calls for famine relief.

Added to this there is the excessive taxation with which the people have been burdened. Already the yearly tax has been collected three times, not only for the current year, but also for 1928 and 1929, and it is mooted that before the end of the year yet another demand will be made on the unhappy farmers who are near to the breaking point already. In quite large areas there has been the pest of locusts, and these pests have taken a big toll of the already scanty crops in the districts they have visited. One traveller recently returned to Tsinan reports that one day he rode through 60 li of locust-infested country.

Demand For Taxes.

Up to the present the continued lack of rain has made it impossible for the farmers to sow their spring wheat, but rains during the last two days in and around the provincial capital will make this possible.

The province is still infested with brigands in many places, and travelling far away from the railway lines is very precarious.

In the demand for the taxes the ounce of silver is usually assessed at just over two dollars, but this year the collectors have been insisting that the rate be about eight dollars to the ounce. The luckless farmers have no redress to this iniquity and are forced to pay up every time. In many places the numerous taxes of the year have amounted to more than the yield of crops, and in cases where farmers have rented out their land in return for a part of the yield from the crops they have actually had to pay more in taxation than the amount they received for the rent of the land.

On all sides there is stifled discontent with the present regime but on account of fear one does not hear discontent openly expressed. In talking with individuals, however, one realises what a great burden many of these hard-working people are suffering to-day. This explains the far more than usual emigration from this province to Manchuria. It is likely that, during the winter and early spring, there will be a far larger exodus of families to the comparatively quiet Manchurian provinces, as many of the country people find themselves absolutely ruined. On all sides there is to-day muffled cry "Oh! For any other regime than this, for any other regime could not possibly bring us greater burdens than those with which we are now oppressed."

LORRY TOPPLES INTO HARBOUR.**AT P.W.D. RUBBISH DUMP.**

At about 7.30 a.m. this morning, a sanitary motor lorry fell into the Harbour near the rubbish dump, at Kennedy Town, just beyond the Standard Oil Company's Godown. From enquiries made, it would seem that the lorry had safely backed into the rubbish dump and discharged its load on to a waiting junk. It was when the lorry restarted that, through some cause at present unknown, the front wheels swerved and the whole machine toppled over sideways. The lorry is now lying in two feet of water.

A coolie who was riding at the back of the lorry sustained some very severe injuries as a result of the fall. Both his legs and one arm were fractured and he is now at the Government Civil Hospital. It is stated that the driver of the lorry only started on his job as a lorry driver yesterday.

The Harbour Office reports up to nine o'clock this morning for the previous 24 hours gave 20 arrivals, of which British were seven. The total number of departures was 18, British being six. There were one or two exceptionally heavy cargoes, the best being taken by Japanese, American and Dutch. There were 69 vessels in harbour, of which 25 were British.

ON A MISSION.**FILIPINO LEADERS PASS THROUGH.****TO SEE MR. COOLIDGE.**

Among the passengers arriving in Hongkong yesterday aboard the s.s. President Madison, were the Hon. Sergio Osmena and the Hon. Manuel Quezon, well-known Filipino leaders, who left Manila on October 1 on their way to the United States. They depart to-night on the Madison for the north. Much interest attaches to the trip of these two Philippine representatives, as they are bound on a mission of great importance to their fellow countrymen, no less than a conference at Washington with President Coolidge, at which independence of the Philippines will be the chief discussion.

Prior to his departure from Manila, Senator Quezon was interviewed on his mission, and the Manila Bulletin reports:

Senate President Manuel Quezon told newspapermen that he was going to remain in power several years more. He said, however, that he would be willing to accept the resident commissionership at Washington offered to him, although he did not believe there was any move afoot to confer on him that honour.

"I will accept any post my party thinks fit for me," he declared. "I like the resident commissionership and I am willing to stay in Washington if that is the mandate of my countrymen."

Duration of Trip.

Discussing the duration of the trip to the United States, the senate president said he and Senator Sergio Osmena would remain in America as long as there is need for them to stay there but not longer. Asked as to the possibility of either he and the Cebu senator not coming back together, Mr. Quezon said he did not know. The matter, it seems, will depend on circumstances.

Explaining further his desire to continue the legislative leadership, the senate president admitted he could not remain forever in his present throne, not necessarily because he would get tired of it. "I am getting tired of it now," he added.

Last-Minute Decision.

The decision to send Mr. Osmena along with the senate president was only reached early on Thursday evening at a majority caucus in the office of the senate president, although the matter is understood to have been under consideration for several days.

Senator Osmena said he had been asked by the senate president to go, and declared that he could not refuse the invitation when it had been officially endorsed by his party.

Members of the majority explained that since President Coolidge had indicated his readiness to receive a delegation of Filipino leaders and inasmuch as Senator Osmena is personally known to the President, Mr. Quezon's task could be made much easier if Senator Osmena went with him.

Two Leaders Together.

Commenting on the mission the Bulletin says:

The eleventh hour decision for Senator Osmena to accompany Senator Quezon to Washington for the conference they have requested with President Coolidge kills a lot of political possibilities. In the first place it adds to the standing of the mission in Washington. Senator Osmena is less discredited there than is Senator Quezon, who by his activities about the time the Fairchild bill was under consideration did a lot to hurt his own prestige and that of the cause he was supposed to espouse.

In the second place it keeps the two leaders where they can watch each other. It does not turn Manila or Washington over to either of them in their supremacy competition. It causes them to share in responsibility for what is done and what is not done in Washington. It does not leave the Philippines to either of them.

With Senator Osmena along, there is less probability that the mission will dash into a seriously embarrassing situation—and too the petition presented to the President by Resident Commissioner Guevara asking for an audience by "leaders" apparently mentioned the two of them, or at least gave the impression that the two of them wished to make the call.

Of course, this will leave the legislature rather high and dry, but apparently the "programme" has been agreed upon, settling the important matters of legislation in advance.

Passengers returning to the Colony on the Suwa Maru included Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton.

A USE FOUND FOR PARASITES.**ZOOLOGICAL RESEARCH TRIUMPHS.****TO FIGHT EMPIRE PESTS.**

London, Oct. 3.
The Imperial Agriculture Research Conference, the first of its kind, opens in London to-morrow.

Some 170 delegates from all parts of the British Empire will be present, and the conference will last a month, which time will be occupied with a big programme of discussions, committee work, and visits to numerous research stations in the country.

One of the most important subjects on the agenda is that of animal and plant pests. The conference will have before it the recent developments of applied science in efforts to combat these.

In an article on this subject in the *Evening Standard*, Professor Julian Huxley, who is Professor of Zoology at King's College, London, points out that noxious insects like the cotton boll weevil or the gipsy moth, inflict damage in the British Empire to the amount of tens of millions of pounds in a few months. There are noxious plants like the prickly pear, which last year was robbing Australia of one acre of land every minute, or like the blackberry in New Zealand, which in its new environment has formed impenetrable jungles over hundreds of square miles of what was once fine dairy land.

Luckily, these insects and these weeds have also their own particular insect enemies, and many of these latter attack nothing but one animal or plant. Professor Huxley reveals that under the auspices of the Empire Marketing Board, a "parasite zoological garden" has been established in this country, from which duly tested and warranted parasites may be shipped to all quarters of the Empire to help to destroy animal and plant pests.—*British Wireless.*

FORGED CHEQUE FOR \$50,000.**AN ASSISTANT COMPRADORE CHARGED.**

Fung Hee Ting, assistant compradore of the Netherlands India Commercial Bank, was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell, this morning, with the forgery of a cheque of \$50,000 purporting to be drawn by the Ming Pat Hong, of No. 9, Bonham Strand.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defence and Mr. H. C. Macnamara prosecuted.

It is alleged that the forgery took place about two months ago and that the writing on the cheque resembled that on certain other cheques which the defendant had written.

Mr. Macnamara asked his Worship to fix a date for the hearing and the case was adjourned until next Tuesday morning, bail being allowed to the defendant in the sum of \$10,000 cash and \$40,000 in securities.

MEXICANS KILL CATHOLICS.**REBELLIOUS FANATICS FIGHT FEDERAL TROOPS.**

Mexico City, Sept. 28.
The presidential bureau to-day issued a bulletin saying that 34 rebellious "Catholic fanatics" were killed and that a Catholic priest was captured and summarily court-martialed and executed following two bribe combats with federal troops in the state of Jalisco.

The first fight occurred at Los Mezquites, where 38 rebels headed by the priest were entrenched. In the second skirmish 52 rebels engaged the federals. Three of the soldiers were killed and several were wounded, including officers.—*Associated Press.*

ARMED ROBBERY THIS MORNING.**HOUSE BROKEN INTO.**

An armed robbery was perpetrated early this morning at No. 10, Kremer Street, Mongkoktsui. Four men entered and one of them threatened the inmates with a revolver whilst another man exhibited a knife.

The robbers made a hasty search of the house and left after taking a gold watch, a wrist watch, a suit of clothing and a pair of gold mounted rattan bangles. The stolen property is valued at \$91.

According to information in the hands of the police the men seemed to be Cantonese and spoke the Panti dialect freely.

BRITON ARRESTED IN PEKING.**THE ILLEGAL DUTY ON TOBACCO.****MADE TO PAY TAX.**

Peking, Sept. 24.
Mr. E. H. Oliver, a British subject, of the Anglo-Chinese Trading Co., was taken into custody by Chinese detectives yesterday morning and conducted to the Yamen of the Wine and Tobacco Tax Bureau, north of Tung Sau Pailou where he was ordered to pay \$2.52 tax upon a small quantity of tobacco which he had bought shortly before at the Skiotis store in the Legation Quarter. Mr. Oliver paid.

The action, both as to arrest and assessment, is reported to be in contravention of agreements with foreign countries, under which tobacco for the use of foreigners having treaty rights is absolved from domestic taxation.

Written complaint was at once drawn up by Mr. Oliver and forwarded to the British consul's office for attention.

The action follows closely upon several other cases recently. In one instance the servant of Mr. C. R. Bennett was arrested in possession of some cigars which had been ordered by Mr. Bennett, manager of the National City Bank here, from Shanghai, and he was required to pay a tax of \$19.20. In this instance the American Legation made a complaint to police headquarters, who referred the matter to the Ministry of Finance, where satisfaction was promised.

Similar trouble recently arose when Sgt. Bender, of the United States M.C.O.'s club, was assessed for a cigarette supply, and adjustment was arranged in this instance too.

Detectives Spying.

The "arrest" of Mr. Oliver yesterday was carried out by two detectives on bicycles. Evidently they had followed Mr. Oliver from the time he made the purchase until he was outside the Legation Quarter. The detectives requested their "prisoner" to accompany them, and he acquiesced.

The party proceeded to the wine bureau office where a Mr. T. B. Chiang politely explained that inasmuch as his visitor was a foreigner, and the Chinese government was friendly to foreigners in their midst, he would not apply the usual fine which is collected from Chinese offenders against the tax regulations. Instead he simply required payment of 30 per cent. of the value of the goods, on his own valuation. Mr. Oliver had bought the tobacco for \$8.20. A receipt was given for the tax fee, and the foreigner was allowed to proceed.

Foreigners residing in Peking now are seeking to know their status under local taxation laws. They are assured that they are not required to pay the impost, but are not feeling very easy about the likelihood of their movements being hampered, and of having to go to the trouble in each individual case of reporting the annoyance and then having to claim a refund.

Chinese officials, however, claim that the remission of the stamp tax on tobacco does not apply to goods going outside the Legation Quarter. Numerous incidents have occurred lately, they declare, of Chinese using foreign subjects to carry tobacco outside the Legation Quarter, after purchases within the area, and other charges have not been paid.—*N. C. Standard.*

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?**TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.**

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the *Daily Express*.

Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

- 1 Name the material of Southern England's chalk cliffs.
- 2 How is the vegetable origin of coal proved?
- 3 How does canal coal differ from coal formed where it grows?
- 4 What plant is a deteriorated descendant of Coal Age forest trees?
- 5 To what forms of life do Derbyshire and Devonshire marble owe their special beauty?
- 6 What is the difference between marble and rock?
- 7 How much of the British Isles was above water in the Pleistocene (ice) period?
- 8 What is meant by the eccentricity of the earth's orbit?
- 9 Where is the most complete extinct volcano in the British Isles?
- 10 What material forms the characteristic pillars, etc., of Staffa?
- 11 Is the material of the Alps or the Madam Hills considered the oldest?
- 12 How did the late Professor Huxley say he could best describe the origin of terrestrial things, if asked to do so, on half a sheet of paper?

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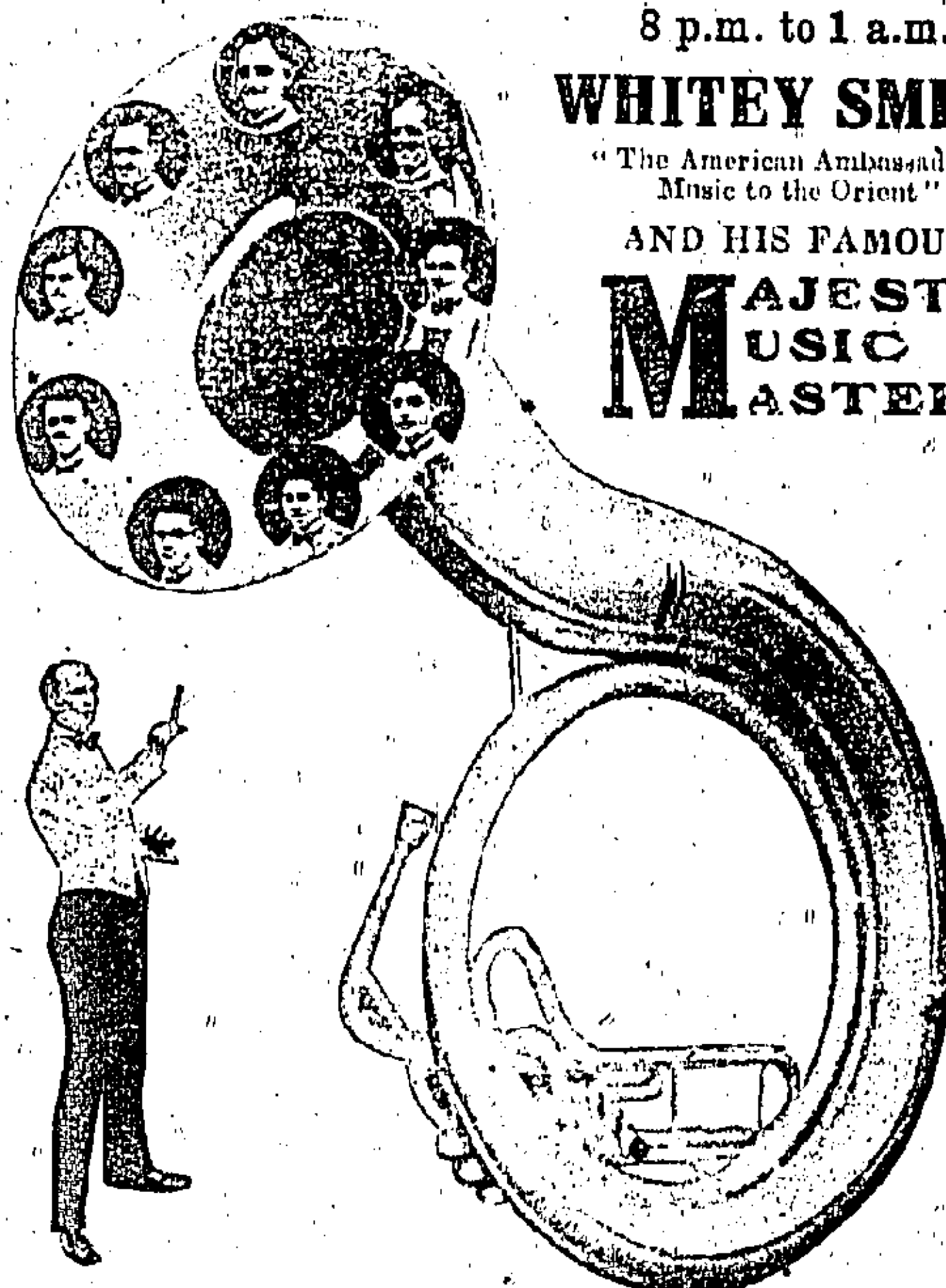
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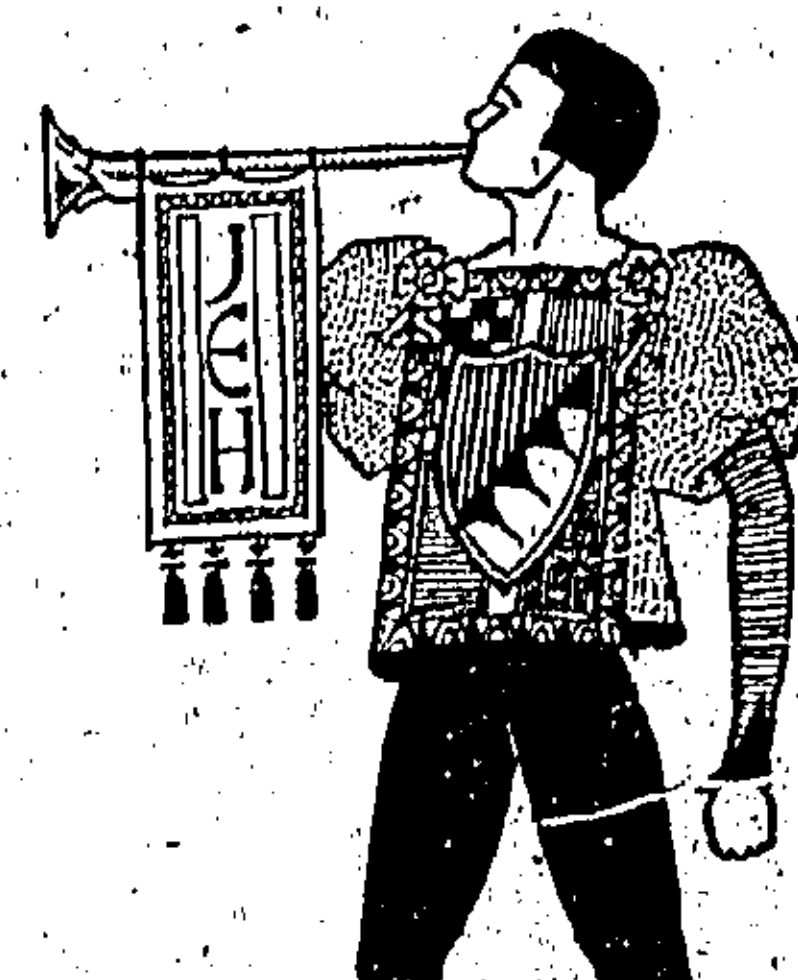
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THE WORLD OF SPORT

TIENTSIN TENNIS.

NG SZE-KWONG AND RUMJAHN
RENEW ACQUAINTANCE.

OLYMPIC TEAM'S SUCCESS.

Tientsin has been treated to some very fine tennis exhibitions as the result of the visit of the winning Chinese Far Eastern Olympic team, for although the Tientsin opponents were beaten in all games, they ran the Chinese sufficiently close to raise plenty of enthusiasm.

Ng Sze-kwong and P. W. Lum were extended to the full by the Rumjahn brothers, Omar and A. L., both late of Hongkong, the final score being: 7-5, 3-6, 7-5, 9-7. Ng Sze-kwong had to bear the brunt of the work against the redoubtable Tientsin pair, for during the first two sets Lum was right off his normal game, and his top-spin forehand drive down the side-line, for which he is noted, found the net nine times out of ten. The outstanding player was Omar Rumjahn, who was a model of consistency.

Play fluctuated considerably and the Chinese had to play exceptionally well to end the match at the end of the fourth set.

C. L. Shih, another prominent Tientsin player, was defeated by Paul Kong, 6-3, 6-3.

Shih got well off the mark, but the visitor quickly settled down, and he left Shih standing with delightful passing shots.

Second Day.

On the following day, Ng Sze-kwong partnered by Kong defeated C. W. L. Way and C. T. Liang 6-1, 6-4. Ng's somewhat puzzling service was never taken by the Tientsin pair with any assurance, and the Chinese pair won with comparative ease. Way and Liang made their big effort in the second set, but some powerful hitting by Kong enabled the Olympiad players to end the match early.

Prior to this, Lum had defeated Omar Rumjahn 8-6, 6-3, 6-1, in one of the finest games seen on the Tientsin Lawn Tennis Association courts. Rumjahn fought his opponent for every point, but was gradually worn down by the more powerful physique of his opponent, and in the last set was well beaten.

The Olympic champion never accepted a ball as being beyond his reach, and some of his returns were marvellous. Rumjahn's most prominent stroke was his backhand, which if anything was superior to that of Lum. However, at no time did he reach the full level of his tennis prowess, though much that he did was spectacular.

U. S. BASEBALL.

THE LEAGUE STANDINGS.

The following were the league standings after the games played on Friday last:-

National League.

	W	L	Pct.
Pittsburg	93	53	.616
St. Louis	91	61	.599
New York	90	61	.597
Chicago	85	67	.559
Cincinnati	73	77	.487
Brooklyn	63	87	.420
Boston	57	93	.380
Philadelphia	51	99	.340

American League.

	W	L	Pct.
New York	108	44	.711
Philadelphia	89	62	.590
Washington	84	67	.556
Detroit	81	68	.544
Chicago	66	82	.446
Cleveland	64	85	.429
St. Louis	57	91	.386
Boston	51	101	.346

INTERPORT CRICKET TEAM.

SOME OF SHANGHAI'S SELECTED.

Shanghai cricketers are already making active preparations for the interport match in Hongkong in November, and they are expected to arrive on November 19th.

The following are regarded as certain to be members of the visiting team: Capt. E. L. M. Barrett, Mr. J. A. Quayle, Mr. E. G. Barnes, Mr. J. A. Isaacs, Mr. L. F. Stokes, Mr. Donald W. Leach, and Mr. T. L. Rawsthorne. Dr. O'Hara and Mr. T. W. R. Wilson are among the probabilities.

OUR FOOTBALL COMPETITION.

PRIZE OF \$50 WEEKLY.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" offers a prize of \$50 to the readers who send in twelve correct forecasts of the results of the English and Scottish Football League matches (to be played on Saturday next, October 8th) set out in the Coupon below. No goal scores are required; only forecasts showing wins or draws.

In the event of no reader forecasting all twelve matches, a prize of \$25 will be given to the reader who sends in the greatest number of correct forecasts; and in the event of two or more readers sending in an equal high number, the prize of \$25 will be divided.

The competition is in accordance with the rules published in the *Telegraph* during the weeks August 29-September 24.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" FORECAST COMPETITION.

Matches to be played on October 8th:-

DIVISION I.

Blackburn R. v. Huddersfield
Derby v. Bury
Portsmouth v. Arsenal

DIVISION II.

Chelsea v. Stoke
Leeds v. Swansea

DIVISION III. (SOUTH).

Bristol R. v. Watford
Plymouth v. Q. P. R.

DIVISION III. (NORTH).

Crewa v. Wigan
Nelson v. Chesterfield

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Hearts v. Dundee
Cowdenbeath v. Raith R.
Airdrie v. Clyde

Name
Address

No. 6. Date

Mark your envelopes "Football" on the front and write your name (without address) on the back of the envelope.

Strike out the teams which you think will lose, but make no marks in respect of matches which you think will be drawn.

All claims must reach this office not later than Wednesday following the date on which the matches are played. No prize will be awarded for which a claim has not been made.

Before sending in your coupons, copy the list of your forecasts. Compare this later with the published results of the matches and if you find that you have eight or more correct send in a claim for the prize.

HOME FOOTBALL.

YESTERDAY'S PLAY.

London, Oct. 3.
In the Southern section of the Third Division of the English Football League to-day, Merthyr and Millwall drew, without any score.

In a friendly match, the Celtic beat Cardiff, by 4 goals to one.—*Reuter*.

HOCKEY.

Playing off the Marina ground yesterday, the Punjabis 5/2 defeated the Club de Recreio by 2 goals to nil.

President Doumergue has sent a telegram to the new King of Cambodia, in which he sympathises with the country in the death of King Sisowath and at the same time anticipates that the co-operation between the two countries under the new King will be attended by the same success as that which marked the 60 years covering the reigns of King Norodom and King Sisowath.

HOME FOOTBALL.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LEAGUE TABLES.

The English and Scottish League tables, up to and including matches completed on Saturday, are appended:

Division I.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Bury	8	6	0	2	21	14	12
West Ham	7	5	1	1	21	15	11
Blackburn	9	4	3	2	15	12	11
Newcastle	8	4	2	2	22	13	10
Everton	8	3	4	1	21	14	10
Arsenal	8	4	2	2	19	17	10
Cardiff	8	3	4	1	15	16	10
Middlesbro	8	3	3	2	15	14	9
Liverpool	8	3	2	3	23	16	8
Aston Villa	8	3	2	3	16	14	8
Sunderland	8	3	2	3	22	21	8
Leicester	9	3	2	4	14	14	8
Manch. Un.	9	3	2	4	12	16	8
Portsmouth	8	3	2	3	19	25	8
Tottenham	9	3	1	5	12	20	7
Huddersfield	7	2	2	3	20	18	7
Derby	8	2	2	4	18	20	6
Burnley	8	3	0	5	12	22	6
Bolton	8	1	4	3	8	11	6
Wednesday	8	1	4	3	12	17	6
Birmingham	8	1	3	4	13	19	5
Sheffield Un.	8	1	3	4	10	18	5

Division II.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Manch. City	8	6	1	1	24	17	13
Preston	8	5	2	1	22	12	12
Stoke	8	4	3	1	18	10	11
Clapton	8	5	1	2	16	12	11
Bristol C.	8	5	1	2	20	16	11
West Brom	8	4	2	2	22	15	10
Swansea	8	4	2	2	28	21	10
Hull City	8	4	2	2	10	8	10
Barnsley	8	3	4	1	17	15	10
Chelsea	7	3	3	1	14	6	9
Leeds Un.	8	4	1	3	18	12	9
Oldham	8	4	1	3	18	13	9
Fulham	8	3	2	3	14	16	8
Notts For.	8	3	1	4	22	18	7
Wolves	8	2	3	3	12	18	7
Grimby	8	0	5	3	13	19	5
Port Vale	7	2	1	5	10	18	5
Southampton	8	1	3	4	11	17	5
Notts County	7	2	2	4	5	15	4
Reading	8	0	4	4	9	19	4
Blackpool	8	1	1	6	12	24	3
Sh. Shields	8	0	1	7	10	27	1

Division III (South).

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Q. P. R.	9	6	1	2	21	14	13
Norwich	8	5	2	1	21	10	12
Norhampton	8	6	0	2	24	12	12
Charlton	8	4	4	0	12	8	12
Brantford	9	6	0	3	35	18	12
Millwall	8	5	0	3	24	18	10
Southend	8	5	0	3	18	13	10
Plymouth	8	3	3	2	18	11	9
Newport	8	4	1	3	18	15	9
Walsall	8	4	1	3	17	18	9
Exeter	8	3	3	2	14	15	9
Brighton	8	3	2	3	17	15	8
Motherwell	8	2	4	2	9	14	8
Crystal Pal.	8	2	3	3	10	17	7
Swindon	7	2	2	3	15	14	6
Watford	8	3	0	5	14	15	6
Gillingham	8	1	3	4	15	21	5
Bristol Rov.	8	2	1	5	15	21	5
Coventry	8	1	3	4	12	18	5
Bournemouth	9	1	2	6	11	20	4
Torquay	8	1	2	5	7	23	4
Luton	8	1	1	6	12	20	3

Division III (North).

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Halifax	10	6	2	2	25	15	14
Wrexham	9	5	3	1	17	10	13
Bradford	8	5	2	1	19	10	12
Lincoln	8	5	1	2	21	16	11
Doncaster	8	4	2	2	17	6	10
Rochdale	7	5	0	2	16	10	10
Tramere	7	4	2	1	12	8	10
Darlington	8	4	1	3	11	8	9
Accrington	7	2	4	1	14	8	8
Nelson	8	4	0	4	18	16	8
Chesterfield	8	3	1	4	14	12	7
N. Brighton	8	3	1	4	15	16	7
Rotherham	7	3	1	3	10	13	7
Hartlepool	8	3	1	4	11	16	7
Crewa	9	2	3	4	10	19	7
Bradford C.	7	2	2	3	14	12	7
Stockport	7	3	0	4	8	10	6
Durham	8	3	0	5	14	19	6
Southport	8	2	1	5	13	15	5
Barrow	8	2	1	5	12	25	5
Wigan	8	1	2	5	8	15	4
Ashington	9	0	4	5	12	29	4

Scottish League.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Rangers	8	7	1	0	29	9	15
Celtic	8	6	2	0	20	2	14
Motherwell	8	6	1	1	21	10	13
Hearts	8	6	0	2	25	7	12
St. Mirren	8	5	1	2	18	17	11
Aberdeen	9	5	0	4	24	19	10
St. Johnstone	9	4	2	3	12	20	10
Airdrie	8	3	3	2	15	12	9
Kilmarnock	8	3	2	3	13	12	9
Cowdenbeath	8	4	1	3	11	16	9
Partick	8	4	0	4	17	23	8
Borness	8	3	1	4	11	15	7
Hibernians	8	3	0	5	17	16	6
Falkirk	8	3	0	5	15	16	6
Clyde	8	2	1	5	10	18	5
Queen's Park	8	2	1	5	8	15	5
Faith V.	8	2	0	6	16	22	4
Hamilton	8	2	0	6	13	21	4
Dundee	8	1	2	5	7	15	4
Dunfermline	8	0	1	7	8	26	1

Of the three bandits accused of participation in the holdup on the Nablis road on May 6, when the Anglican Bishop was robbed and the chauffeur of another car murdered, two were condemned to death and the third to 15 years' penal servitude.

POPPY DAY FUNDS.

1926 REPORT SHOWS RECORD ACHIEVEMENT.

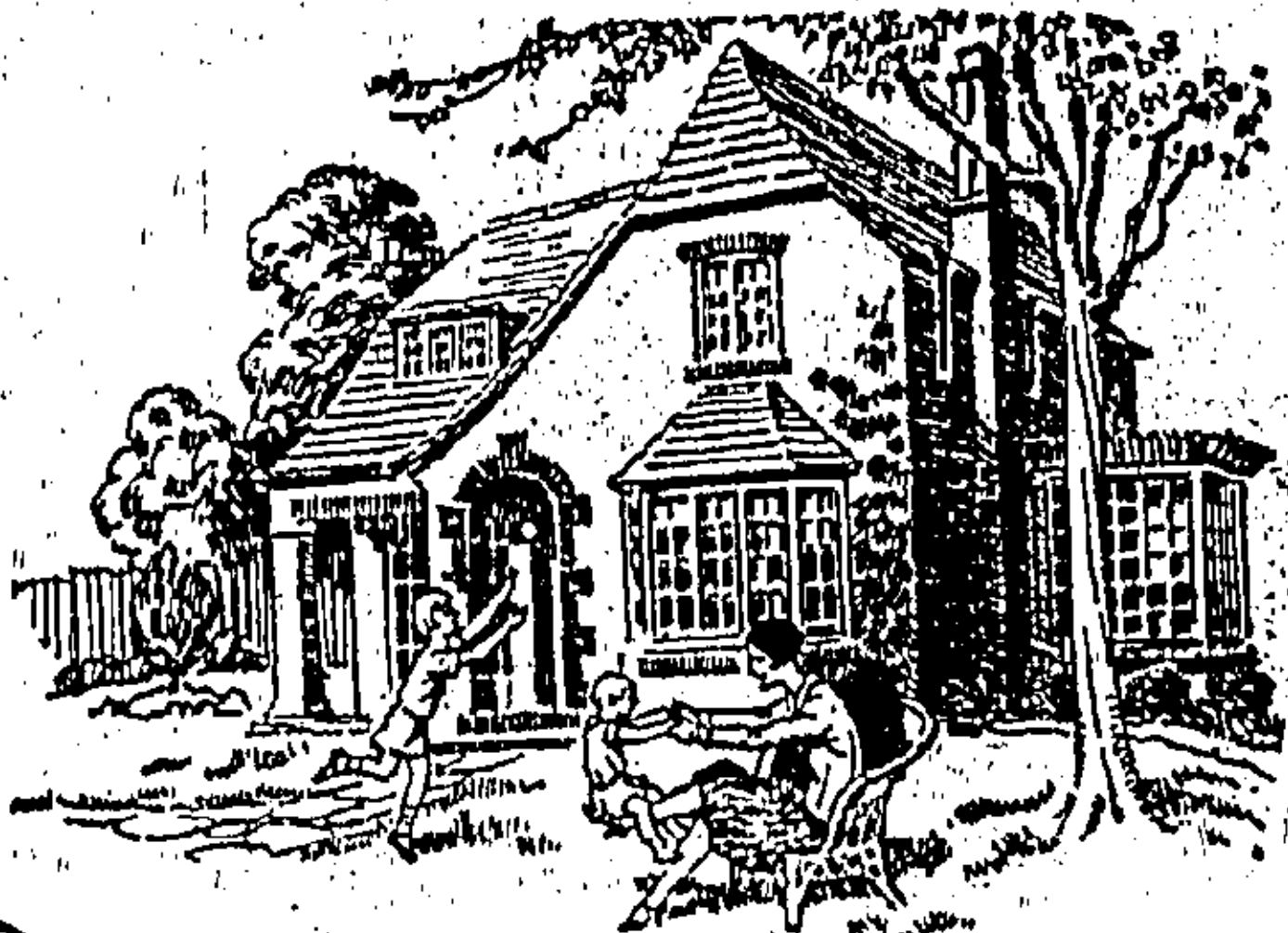
That in the course of six years a gross amount of \$1,749,000 has been raised for the benefit of distressed ex-service men as the result of the Poppy Day Appeal, organised for the first time in 1921 by Field-Marshal Earl Haig, is revealed by the 1926 Poppy Day Report, a copy of which has been forwarded to us.

The results of each succeeding Poppy Day make very interesting reading, showing a considerable annual increase as follows:

1921	\$106,000
1922	\$204,000
1923	\$259,000
1924	\$350,000
1925	\$395,000
1926	\$435,000

To British Malaya, the report shows, once more goes the distinction of having sent the largest contribution from overseas, no less than \$11,649 13s. 7d. having been raised. Ceylon contributed \$8,834 6s. 7d. of which \$1,819 19s. was raised expressly for building flats for the disabled men employed in the British Legion Poppy factory at Richmond. From other parts of Asia notable collections included \$2,236 10s. 2d. (Hongkong and China), \$334 17s. 6d. (British residents in Japan), \$212 1s. 7d. (India), and \$168 9s. 10d. (Dutch East Indies).

Since the inception of the British Legion Relief Fund a sum of \$736,126 0s. 4d. has been disbursed on the relief of distress due to unemployment, and it is estimated that about 2,100,000 men have been assisted in this manner alone, and there are



To The Man Who is Proud of His Home

Your home
WAS worth making

As your thoughts search the years,
a crisis here, a sacrifice there flash
upon memory's screen and fade out.
But—the struggle won—your home
was worth the making, because life
centres round it.

Who would not rather see smoke
from his own chimney than fire on
another's hearth?

Your home
IS worth safe-guarding

To the man who is attentive—con-
siderate—proud of his wife and
family—to the man who considers
himself a good husband and father,
surely a happy home is worth the
guarding.

There is one sure way to secure its
preservation—to guard those nearest
and dearest to you.

Life Insurance affords complete protection against life's changes
and chances. Buy all the Life Insurance you can. It replaces
your earning power when the inevitable comes, and maintains
the home in comfort for those left behind.

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CHILDREN IN SIAM.

Like Children Everywhere Else

Find Help and Cure In

BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

It does not matter to what race
or clime a child belongs, Baby's
Own Tablets are an ever-ready
friend when stomach or intestinal
troubles require to be corrected.
Mr. B. S. Tan, proprietor of the
Kim Huat Trading Company, of
Rajawongse Road, Bangkok, is
one of the latest parents to testify
gratefully on this score.

"My two little daughters were
fretful and often restless at
nights", he writes. "This was
entirely due to their stomachs be-
ing out of order. I tried Baby's
Own Tablets for the children.
These Tablets cleared their stom-
achs of the evil that was caus-
ing all the trouble and my two
children are now healthy and
happy. I have great faith in
Baby's Own Tablets as a child-
ren's remedy."

Baby's Own Tablets quickly
correct infantile indigestion, con-
stipation, colic, "wind", check
diarrhoea, relieve croup and
colds, allay teething pains, expel
worms. Obtainable from chem-
ists everywhere, also post free,
60 cents the vial, from The Dr.
Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiang-
se Road, Shanghai.

A Methodist clergyman, in a
letter to the Rangoon newspapers,
states that public gambling in aid
of the Rangoon University Fund
is still prevalent in parts of
Burma. This gambling, if it
exists, is in utter defiance of the
Government, which issued orders
against it some time ago.



IT'S QUALITY
THAT COUNTS

ALLEGED THEFT OF CUSTOM.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE
AGAINST DEPARTMENT
MANAGER.

Almost unique in the history
of local Court cases is that which
was brought before Mr. R. E.
Lindsell at the Central Police
Court yesterday afternoon, when
F. Chan, formerly a responsible
employee of the Wing On Com-
pany, Universal Providers, Des
Voeux Road Central, was charged,
with that on divers dates be-
tween June 1st and July 18th in
the present year, he did conspire
with H. K. Yeung, another em-
ployee, and with others, unknown,
injure the Wing On Company in
their trade, by inducing the Robert
Dollar Steamship Company, then
customers of the Wing On Com-
pany, to cease being such cus-
tomers; by falsely representing to
the Robert Dollar Company that
the Wing On Company wished to
increase the prices of certain com-
modities then being supplied; by
further falsely representing that
a certain price list dated July 12th
containing such increases was
supplied by the Wing On Com-
pany,—all of which being calculat-
ed to induce the Robert Dollar
Company to withdraw their custom
from the Wing On Company and
to transfer it to a new Company
organized by the defendant and
others.

Other counts in the amended
charge are to the effect that the
defendant induced certain other
members of the Ship Chandlery
Department of the Wing On Com-
pany to break their contracts of
service with the Wing On Com-
pany and to transfer their service
to his own Company. Lastly,
there was yet another count
against the defendant of breaking
his own contract of employment.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by
Messrs. Hastings, Denny and
Bowley, appeared for the prosecu-
tion, together with Mr. E. David-
son, while Mr. M. K. Lo represent-
ed the defendant.

Contract Entered Into.

In his opening, Mr. Jenkin said
that the defendant was engaged
by the Wing On Company in 1920,
for the purpose of serving them in
the Ship Chandlery Department of
their store. That Department was
opened in 1919. In 1924, the Wing
On Company secured a contract
with the Pacific Mail Steamship
Company for supplying their ships
with provisions and other neces-
sities. On the Pacific Mail being
absorbed by the Dollar Steamship
Company, later in the same year,
that contract was continued, in
the same dimensions as heretofore,
with the Dollar Company.

The date material to the case
was the middle of the present
year. It was essential that Coun-
sel should place before the Court
the state of the Staff of the Chan-
dlery Department of the Wing On
Company on that date, because
part of the charge had to do with
the act of the defendant in induc-
ing other members of this Staff to
join him in a rival business which
he had set up. Of these men, H. K.
Yeung was the Departmental
Manager, the defendant F. Chan
was his assistant, and Chan Sau,
(a brother of the defendant) one
of the staff, and also several others
whom Counsel named, and who
were occupying other positions
ranging from clerk to messenger
coolie.

As to the contract mentioned
above, Counsel stated that its
value in the Wing On Company in
the first year was to the tune of
\$17,000. In 1926 that sum rose
to \$19,000. To the end of July of
the present year, which might be
regarded as a bumper year, or it
was to have been a bumper year
until the defendant willed it other-
wise, the amount had further in-
creased to \$130,000, or roughly, at
an average of \$20,000 per annum.
From a study of these figures, Mr.
Jenkin said that it was obvious
what the benefit would be to the
defendant to get the contract for
himself by such means as he had
worked out.

Contract Time Unlimited.

The contract with the Dollar
Line started in 1924, under which
the Dollar Line, as disclosed in
copies of letters which Counsel
produced, the Wing On Company
was assured of continued custom
from the Dollar Company so long
as the quality and price was what
was expected, combined with good
service. That service was con-
tinued with the Dollar Line up to
the end of July of this year.

Then at this date, certain letters
were addressed to the Dollar Line.
In one, H. K. Yeung, the Manager
of the Ship Chandlery Depart-
ment, notified the Dollar Line of
their wish to increase the prices,
and asked the Dollar Line's per-
mission to do this, as was proper
in view of the understanding be-
tween the two Companies in the
matter of these goods.

Regarding this, Counsel said: I
shall prove that it was wholly
untrue that the General Manager
of the Wing On Company, Mr.

Phillip Gockehin, had any intention
at this date or any material date,
of increasing the 1926 prices. It
will be my case that the letter was
written as a result of a conspiracy
between Yeung and the defendant
who was his assistant, and may-
be others, (at present I am unable
to put in any names) to filch from
the Wing On Company this highly
remunerative contract. In reply
to that letter, Mr. Wilson, who at
that time was in charge of the
Dollar Line, wrote a letter on July
4th, asking the Wing On Company
to prepare a new price list; and
for this reason, that Mr. Wilson
declared that he would require to
compare the new list with the cur-
rent market prices. I like your
Worship to know that at this date
Mr. Wilson had been in charge of
the Dollar Steamship Company,
and for some time had known
that Chan had been in the employ
of the Wing On Company for some
considerable time and was one of
the active and senior members of
this particular department.

Faked Price List.

Continuing, Counsel said that in
response to the request from Mr.
Wilson, two price lists came into
being, one of these being a revised
list which purported to emanate
from the Wing On Company, and
the other from F. Chan and Com-
pany; that F. Chan being no
other than the defendant who had
now come into being as a separate
entity from the Wing On Company.
Both lists would bear some ex-
amination with considerable in-
terest. For although the prices
on one list were different from
those on the other, yet the list of
goods was in the same order in
either case, and in that respect
they were identical. A consider-
able amount of ingenuity, said
Counsel, had been exercised here
by the person responsible for the
making of both lists.

Counsel proceeded to make fur-
ther comparisons of the prices
showing that these were much to
the disadvantage of the Wing On
Company. In other words, the
Wing On Company was being
undercut in almost all the goods
supplied from the Chandlery De-
partment, and the effect of this
was to make it lose its business
with the Dollar Line, which would
then be taken up by the Company.
Yeung and the defendant had set
up.

In July Mr. Wilson wrote a let-
ter to the Wing On Company in
which he announced that in view
of the price list of July 12th, he
would have to discontinue giving
the Wing On Company further
custom as from the end of July.
This and previous letters includ-
ing the revised list, had passed
solely between the Dollar Com-
pany and H. F. Yeung, as the
Manager of the Chandlery Depart-
ment, and the Wing On Company
itself knew nothing of these let-
ters.

New Business Established.

Counsel continued: The next
thing that happened was that Mr.
Yeung should unfortunately leave

us. He died,—I understand he
died a natural death. That left
us with only Mr. Chan to give us
a reason for what had happened.

Counsel went on to state that
after the receipt of the letter men-
tioned above, the defendant made
arrangements for leaving the Wing
On Company. He first applied
for leave to go into the country
for four or five months, and the
request which under other cir-
cumstances might have been
granted had to be refused because
Mr. Yeung had just died and the
services of the defendant as his
assistant were needed to carry on
the business of the Department.
But Mr. Chan had already made
his own arrangements for leaving.
He had opened up a place in
Gilman Street, taking over most
of the Chandlery Department
staff to work for him in his new
sphere as successor to Wing On
Company in their business with
the Dollar people. Then all of a
sudden Mr. Chan himself left. He
had given no previous intimation
of his intention to terminate his
services and his departure from
the Chandlery Department of the
Wing On Company was sudden and
unexpected.

A Serious Loss.

On August 3rd the President
Madison arrived, and for the first
time Mr. Phillip Gockehin of the
Wing On Company was suddenly
made aware of the fact that the
requisition for supplies which
always followed the arrival of a
Dollar boat had not come, and he
looked into the matter and made
a surprising discovery. He also
looked into No. 6, Gilman Street,
and discovered a place newly
opened up for business and already
occupied by two or more of the
staff who had left with the de-
fendant. It must have also been a
deep love for the Wing On goods,
said Counsel, but the coincidence
was also remarked on of several
baskets which had formerly been
in the Wing On Chandlery Depart-
ment being now also associated
with the late foks at the Gilman
Street shop. Another of the foks
also left suddenly a few days later,
and it was also discovered by Mr.
Phillip Gockehin that this man,
too, had gone to "join the merry
party at Gilman Street," said
Counsel.

Mr. Jenkin said that the Wing
On Company were deprived of
their contract and their business
in so far as the Chandlery Depart-
ment was concerned, dwindled
down from \$20,000 per annum to
only \$1,000. Thus the effect of
the conspiracy was the ruin of the
Company's chandlery busi-
ness. In this conspiracy defend-
ant was associated even though
Mr. Yeung had died and in his
statement defendant said that he
knew nothing of what Mr. Yeung
had done in securing the contract
from the Dollar Company.

Counsel went on to deal with
the law of conspiracy quoting
various authorities, and submit-
ted that in this connexion the de-
fendant was criminally involved.

Evidence was taken and the case
was then adjourned.

DEBATE ON LOVE.

SUBJECT EXCITES LITTLE
DISCUSSION.

Members of St. Peter's Young
Men's Club debated the motion
that "It is Better to have Loved
and Lost than never to have
Loved," last night, under the chair-
manship of the Rev. Halward.
The motion was finally defeated
by 29 votes to 24, after a rather
limited discussion.

The proposer of the motion was
Mr. T. J. Price, who likened love
to the sun, saying that just as the
sun was essential to the very life
of the world so was love equally
important. A world without love
was absolutely inconceivable.

The world was a very strange
place, but love was stranger. It
could make a strong man weak
and a coward into a brave man. It
could also make a coward of a
brave man. Love was present at
the beginning of the world, and
by its inspiration men had gone on
to do greater and finer things.
This had been so even when they
had lost in love.

The Rev. H. A. Wittenbach,
M. A., who led the opposition,
dealt with the more morbid aspects
of a man's outlook on life after
having loved and lost. He told
the story of a man who visited a
lunatic asylum and there saw a
man moaning and groaning, and
looking very miserable. On ask-
ing what was the cause of the
man's illness he was told that the
man had been disappointed in love.

Love and Crime.

When a man was disappointed
in love there was very little for him
to do. He either committed sui-
cide, or killed the girl, his rival,
or both. After such a disappoint-
ment a man often turned criminal.
He contended that because, *inter alia*,
of the morbid tendencies set
up it was better never to have
loved, than to have loved and lost.

The proposer was seconded by
Mr. E. R. Price, and the opposition
by Mr. P. Sands.

In the ensuing discussion, a
member raised some amusement
by commenting on a contention by
Mr. Sands that he who travelled
alone travelled faster. He likened
a man and woman riding through
life together on a tandem cycle,
saying how much easier going it
was than were they riding separa-
tely.

Another member capped this
illustration later by remarking
such an illustration was all very
well, but perhaps the lady on the
rear saddle might not peddle.

Another member raised the point
of disappointed love through no
fault of the parties, by the death
of one of them, but this was dis-
counted in the replies as being too
exceptional.

At the conclusion Mr. T. J. Price
moved a vote of thanks to the chair-
man, who announced that he wish-
ed to correct a false impression
with regard to the date of the
forthcoming fete. The fete, he
said, would be held on November
12, and he appealed for ample
support.

GOAT GETTERS.



"GAY, HONEY—I'VE
THOUGHT OF A PEACH
OF A NAME FOR
THIS PLACE—LET'S
CALL IT
"IDLE HOUR!"

A SERIAL STORY

MY LADY: A TALE OF MYSTERY.

By EDGAR WALLACE.

Author of "The Four Just Men," "The Secret House" &c., &c.

CHAPTER XX:

He laughed harshly. "You poor fool! You crammed your head with novelettes till they'd turned your brain," he said. "Even then, I can't see where you got your money."

She was too weary to feel contempt for him.

"I got it as everybody worth anything gets it, by hard work. I'd got my start; there I was luckier than most. I started in a small way, through a few ladies' maids I knew, and put Marie out to nurse while she was a tiny baby. Then it grew—the money. I mean, I never had an idle moment; but her schooling ate it all up, first a little girl's school at Bexhill, where she mixed with a lot of nice children, and then Cheltenham—you couldn't get anything better for a girl."

He glowered at her.

"You spent on her the money you ought to have been spending on me! Damn you, why didn't you write and tell me where you were? If I hadn't been put on this job I'd never have seen you again—died in the gutter maybe."

"I wanted to forget you," she said deliberately. "It was for her sake chiefly. It was a case of choosing between you, and I weighed it up. You'd brought all the trouble on us—I don't say it was all your fault; it was much to do with your bad upbringing. But Marie had done nothing, only come into a world where I didn't want her. And so I chose her and let you drop out. It wasn't possible to think of both of you. To some women, I suppose, being a wife is what counts; but I don't seem to have been cut out for a wife—you knocked that out of me. But I was cut out for a mother—a mother first and last."

For too many years she had looked back with horror to her life with him, shuddered at the thought of him. He was a broken man, but an impassable gulf stretched between them which no pity could bridge, and his distorted brain, distorted with years of brooding, sensed the finality of her words.

"And she was so sweet!" she breathed. "When she came here, all the neighbours thought she was a nursemaid, and I let them think. It helped me so, to see her all that I wished I could have been, to give her all that I never had, to have something to serve, serve willingly, and look up to. There were times when I felt I could let everything go, and not fight any longer—it was lonely."

"And how about me shut up there like I was? Wasn't I lonely too? You didn't ever think of me?"

She shook her head. How should she have thought of him except with horror? What had he ever done to merit her compassion? Her eyes grew absent as she lived again in retrospect the years of aching loneliness, without even the consolation of her own child's love, though the thought of m'lady had been a constant beacon light to her, holding her up when moments of weakness or weariness dragged her down.

"I couldn't think of both of you. I told you that before," she said dully. "It was m'lady first, the rest of the world nowhere. Oh, and it was worth it! It seemed such a wonderful thing I'd done."

Her voice died away; she looked at him questioning, wondering if she had appeased him, if he would hold his hand. But his next words showed her the futility of her attempts.

"She's going to marry that swell?" he asked broodingly. His queer pale eyes burned into hers.

"I don't know—he's a gentleman. I hope she does. I've prayed for it—she's safe when she's married to a man like that. No one can touch her then, because he'll stand between her and trouble."

"And he's got money?"

Thinking only of Marie's safety, she nodded, not noticing the eagerness of his tone.

"Yes, I think so."

He stood up and started to shuffle about the shop.

"He can pay for her," said Joe Salter briefly.

Her first feeling was of blank astonishment; the words were torn from her. A fierce clap of thunder, climax of the storm, seemed to burst almost overhead and emphasize the blow of that curt statement, the more resolute for the comparative restraint with which it was uttered.

"Joe, you wouldn't tell him! You wouldn't try to force yourself upon him!" she cried, unable to hide her horror, even though it might only add to his determination to do the thing.

"Of course, I shall tell him," he rejoined, devouring the sight of her suffering. She was not so proud now. "I'll get all that I can out of him, and he's got to be generous, or I'll make it hot for him. He can well afford to look after me, and I'll see that he does it."

"I'll give you, money, Joe," she promised, feverishly. "Plenty of it. I'll get it to-morrow."

"Of course you will. You've got to. Don't go making a favour of it. You've left me to rot for all these years; d'you think you can go on riding the high horse?"

She moistened her dry lips helplessly.

"And you'll tell him everything—that you're Marie's father and that you killed a policeman in cold blood because he'd been after you?"

"Shut up!" he roared, his face and hands twitching as he glared at her.

"Well, that's what you'll have to tell him, if you tell him anything. And do you think he'll help you then? Oh, you can't undo everything—you can't ruin her life!" she exclaimed, unable any longer to appeal to his self-interest, coming irresistibly back to the one thing that mattered, the one person to be considered.

"If she's worth anything, she'll be glad to look after me. I'm her father, ain't I?"

She watched the grinding of his jaws with growing fear, realizing the danger of angering him. Perhaps to-morrow would bring renewed safety. They had set him free as a sane man, but perhaps the shock of that freedom had really made him mad, and they would take him back again. She must keep him quiet until she could get advice. In the morning, in the daylight, everything would be easier, and less terrible.

"Joe," she said, nervously, "perhaps I was wrong not to think about you, not to forgive you. I'm afraid I didn't look at your point of view—but it was for her sake. Don't you remember how in the early days we used to plan about when we had a baby? And you never saw her; there was only me to work and plan... and you've seen her now. Didn't I do well? Aren't you proud of her now?"

"All her! Where do I come in?" he growled.

"Where I do—nowhere!" she cried passionately. "What do we matter? What do parents matter, anyway? It's the children that matter. She's got the best of both of us in her, a pure flame lighted from us both. You can't die while she lives. She's yours. Isn't she worth sacrificing something for, as I've sacrificed all these years to work for her? Joe, you couldn't tell her and spoil it all!"

"There's the very thing I'm going to do," came his answer, and she realized with sick horror that, if she had not a madman to deal with, she had a creature in whom any of the finer instincts of humanity which he might once have possessed had been atrophied by years of degradation.

"I'm going to tell her, because as you say, she's mine. She's got to pay for all she's had. She owes it to me!"

"Oh, you're wrong—this idea of owing," she said wildly. "Children don't owe—they're owed! Hundreds of them are in the world to-day through grown-ups thinking only of themselves. Don't you think we owe them the very best we can give them?"

But she spoke different languages. She could not introduce altruism into a man whose whole life had been built on criminal egotism.

"She owes me her life, and she's going to pay," he said stubbornly. "I'll teach her! M'lady, indeed! I'll soon knock some of the nonsense out of her—and out of you too, you treacherous, snivelling fool! When I think of all you've done for her, that you might have done for me—wrapping her up in luxury, and me—me there!" His voice broke with rage, on an almost shrill note.

"You treacherous beast!" he exclaimed, and sprang at her with a force that almost knocked her over. "All these years...."

He ground out, and it seemed to her that the end of her troubles had come, for his fingers were sinking into her throat, she was choking every-

thing went red before her eyes, and the steady beat of the rain outside became a deafening roar.

Through her mind rushed the peril in which her death would leave m'lady, ghastly pictures.

"Oh, God, look after her!" she prayed. "Keep her safe from him!"

She could not struggle any longer; she could not even pray. She had a vague impression that the door opened, before the pressure on her throat relaxed, and she sank down heavily into darkness, the blood roaring in her ears, her breath coming in harsh gulps.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT EXTENSION.

SOME SWEEPING DEMANDS.

The Colombo correspondent of the *Panang Gazette*, cables that the Ceylon National Congress has addressed a memorandum to the Reform Commission demanding responsibility for executive government in the legislature, the Premier to form a Cabinet of seven ministers namely, Justice, Finance, Public Works, Education, Local Government, Agriculture and Industries; and the enlargement of the Council to 60 members, the Governor to select the Premier and to have a veto power, the Premier to have the right of appeal to the Secretary of State.

An Upper House was disapproved thereby avoiding dyarchy, the members of the executive to be members of the Legislative Council.

Special representation should not be allowed to retard the establishment of responsible self-government in Ceylon.

A \$50,000 OPIUM SEIZURE.

LONG WATCH ON VESSEL AT SINGAPORE.

A seizure of illicit chandu (opium) valued at \$50,000 was made on 4 a.m. last Wednesday on board the *Talma*, berthed at a wharf at Singapore.

The seizure was the sequel to a search following a watch kept on the vessel for three days. The drug was found in kerosine oil tins and bags hidden under four feet of coal.

Senior Revenue Officer Listerman had the vessel under observation since its arrival on Sunday from China ports, and his successful raid was carried out this morning in consequence of observation made during the three days.

The finding of illicit chandu valued at \$2,554 and chandu dross valued at \$309 in a North Bridge Road house, in rooms, occupied by a Chinese seaman, was disclosed in a District Court case the same morning.

Tay Ah Yong, in answer to the charge of possession of non-Government chandu, told the District Judge, Mr. N. D. Mudie, that the drug had been left in his room by a person who had accompanied him ashore from his ship.

Supervisor Ganno stated that the chandu was of the Chinese variety. It appeared to him that it had been brought from Amoy. The accused was the only occupier of the room when it was raided, at six o'clock in the morning. He was still asleep.

A remand was ordered.

SABBATH REVIVAL.

SEQUEL TO DISMISSAL OF LIGHT-KEEPER.

A national protest against the dismissal of Norman Shaw, a Clyde lighthouse keeper, because he refused to test a wireless installation on a Sunday, was inaugurated recently in Dunoon, six miles from the lighthouse where Shaw was formerly employed.

Mr. H. H. Martin (of London), secretary of the Lord's Day Observance Association, said that on the eventful day that the Clyde Lighthouse Trustees gave Mr. Shaw notice to quit his cottage and dismissed him, they thought that would be the end of the matter, but it was only the beginning.

It was going to lead to a mighty Sabbath Day revival from one end of Scotland to another. Before many weeks were past they would see the heather ablaze. He would pass to the Trustees the message of the Lord Mayor of London in 1921, "The Christian Sabbath has made our Empire what it is."

Mr. Martin said he wished these words were placed in the rooms of the lighthouse trustees, whose high-handed action the mass of the population deplored.

Through her mind rushed the peril in which her death would leave m'lady, ghastly pictures.

"Oh, God, look after her!" she prayed. "Keep her safe from him!"

She could not struggle any longer; she could not even pray. She had a vague impression that the door opened, before the pressure on her throat relaxed, and she sank down heavily into darkness, the blood roaring in her ears, her breath coming in harsh gulps.

(To Be Continued.)

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following Hongkong Police Reserve orders are issued by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Captain Superintendent of Police:

Chinese Company.

Strength.—Constable R77 Pun Hon Yin enrolled in the Chinese Company on the 29th. September. Training.—The following members of the Chinese Company have been passed out as efficient in Part 1, and will commence the second part of course at the Police Training School forthwith:—Constables R24 Kwok Chan, R42 Poon Ping Kong, R44 Yeung Koon-shing, R49 Pau Yuk Ming, R50 Li Man Chung, R51 Chan Kun Ying, R23 Ho Shit Yu, R38 Chang Sam Chong, R39 C.R.C. Ham and R32 Duncan K. Lee.

The following is the result of the examination in Part 2, (knowledge of Police duties and Regulations) held on Tuesday, 27th. September:

Passed with great credit:—L. Sergt. R25 Tsui Kwong Kong; Constables R13 David F. W. Loie, R18 Hwang Hong Yeh.

Passed with credit:—Sub-Inspectors E. Mow Fung and Chow U Ting, Cr. Sergt. R5 S. P. Wong, Constables R15 Ow Yung Kin Hing, R43 Ts'o Chi On, R16 Chung Man Lu.

Passed.—L. Sergt. R7 Ng Kai Wing, Constables R8 Ts'o Tsun On, R21 Luk Pik Hing, R27 Chan Wai Liong, R26 Tsu Keng Chau, R35 Yuen Kwok Yan, R17 Leong Yue Sang, R45 W. G. Ham, R29 Tsui Tong, R10 Edward Way, R14 Harry Loo, R12 Diam Siu Kun Chan.

Indian Company.

Strength.—Constable R250 (formerly R324) A. Hamid transferred from the Flying Squad has been taken on the strength of the Indian Company as from 1st October.

Constable R223 Hassan Khan is permitted to resign upon leaving the Colony for good as from 1st October.

Training.—The following members of the Indian Company have been passed out as efficient in Part 1, and will commence the second part of course at the Police Training School forthwith:—Constables R206 Ahmad Khan II, 208 Ajit Singh, R209 Amar Dass, R216 Faiz Mohammad, R221 Gulera, R224 Jethanand, R225 Kudar, R228 Lal Khan, R232 Miro Khan, R234 Mohammad Hassan, R235 Mohammad Ramzar, R236 Motomal, R237 Noor Ahmad, R239 Sheikh Karim Baksh, R246 V. T. Thad, R247 Usuf Ismail.

The following is the result of the examination in Part 2, (knowledge of Police duties and Regulations) held on Tuesday 27th. September:—Passed with great credit:—Constables R204 Abdul Karim, R222 Hardit Singh.

Passed with credit:—L. Sergt. R217 Feroz Ali, Constables R230 H. N. Mehal, R227 Khushi Mohammad, R243 Ujagar, Singh, R214 Channan Singh, R240 Sohan Singh, R202 M. Abdullah, R231 W. M. Mehal.

Passed.—Cr. Sergt. R212 Badan Singh, Constables R233 Mit Singh, R203 Abdul Aziz, R211 Axtar Singh.

Motor Cyclist Section (Flying Squad).

Strength.—Constable R324 A. Hamid is permitted to transfer to the India Company as from 1st October.

The following have enrolled in the Flying Squad and are posted to the Kowloon Section:—Constables R336 A. Gascon, R326 Li Li Sana, R338 Frank Lee, R321 T. A. Barry, R337 E. Marriott, R345 M. Rull.

Training. All members of the Flying Squad will parade in Mufti at the Central Police Station, on Wednesday, 6th. October at 5.15 p.m. sharp for Squad Drill under Sergeant R. J. Hunt.

The weekly instructional patrol will leave Central Police Station at 5.15 p.m. sharp on Thursday, 6th. October.

General.

Police Training School. Classes for instruction in Part 2 of training course will be held at the Police Training School under Inspector H.J. Paterson on Thursday, 6th. October and Tuesday, 11th. October commencing each evening at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

Recruits. All recruits of both the Chinese and Indian Companies will parade in Mufti at the Central Police Station for Squad Drill and Rifle exercises under Sergeant R.J. Hunt on Thursday, 6th. October and Tuesday, 11th. October. Fall in at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

(Sd) F.C. MOW FUNG, A.S.P. (R.) Acting Adjutant Hongkong, October 4, 1927.

Marous Vif Argent, a valuable Alsatian dog belonging to Mr. R. W. Herdman, of Bishopsgate, has been destroyed owing to injuries which it received through jumping out of the L.M.S. express between Market Harborough and Great

Boden. The dog formerly belonged to Lord Maidstone, and had won 20 prizes at shows.

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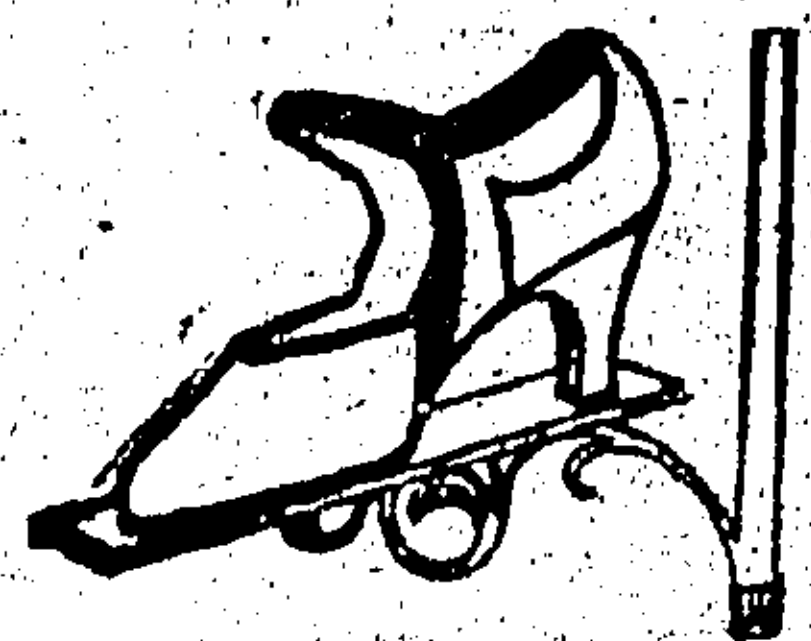
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Pres. v. Buren Tues., Nov. 8, 6 a.m.	Pres. Garfield Tues., Dec. 20, 8 a.m.

Pres. Wilson ... Oct. 11th, 6 a.m.	Pres. van Buren Oct. 25th, 8 a.m.
Pres. Jackson ... Oct. 11th, 6 p.m.	Pres. McKinley Oct. 25th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Taft ... Oct. 17th, 6 p.m.	Pres. Jefferson Oct. 31st, 6 p.m.

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SANBAKAN.....	Suisang	Mon.	10th	Oct at	3 p.m.
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OUR DESCENT FROM APES.

PROFESSOR UPHOLDS THE THEORY.

VERDICT OF RESEARCH.

"Was Darwin right when he said that Man, under the action of biological forces which can be observed and measured, has been raised from a place amongst anthropoid apes to that which he now occupies?"

"The answer is 'Yes'!" This was Sir Arthur Keith's opinion when he delivered to the British Association at Leeds on August 31 his keenly-anticipated presidential address on the Darwinian theory of Man's descent.

Sir Arthur Keith summed up the subject in the light of modern thought and research, and while admitting that it had been found necessary to alter details in Darwin's narrative, declared that the fundamentals of Darwin's outline of Man's history remained unshaken—and never could be shaken.

"On our modest scale of reckoning," said Sir Arthur, "Man is given the respectable antiquity of about 1,000,000 years."

The President, when replying to a vote of thanks at the close of his address, made the interesting announcement that "Down," with its surroundings, the home of Charles Darwin is to be bought by the Association for the nation.

Sir Arthur Keith, early in his address, raised the issue as to how far the work of Charles Darwin had stood the test of time.

After tracing the history of evolution so far as it affected Owen and Huxley, he referred to the spectacular fight, our Association, in which the Bishop of Oxford, the representative of Owen and orthodoxy, left his scalp in Huxley's hands, and showed how, in 1863, by his book on "The Evidence of Man's Place in Nature," he settled for all time that Man's rightful position is among the primates, and that his nearest living kin are the anthropoid apes.

It was in 1868, the year in which Owen presided over the British Association at Leeds, that Lyell and Hooker had left with the Linnean Society what appeared to be an ordinary roll of manuscript, but what in reality was a parcel charged with high explosive prepared by two very innocent-looking men—Alfred Russel Wallace and Charles Darwin.

Owen examined the contents of the parcel and came to the conclusion they were not dangerous; at least, he manifested no sign of alarm in his Presidential address.

Transformation of Outlook. It was believed at the time that Man had appeared on the earth by a special act of creation, but now people were prepared to believe that Man began his career as a humble primate animal and had reached his present state by the action and reaction of biological forces, which had been and were ever at work within his body and brain.

The transformation of outlook on Man's origin was one of the marvels of the Nineteenth Century, and, without knowing it, Darwin was a consummate general. He did not launch his first campaign until he had spent 22 years in stocking his arsenal with ample

stores of tested and assorted fact.

The "Descent of Man" was a book of history—the history of Man, written in a new way, the way discovered by Charles Darwin. Darwin gathered historical documents from the body and behaviour of Man and compared them with observations made on the body and behaviour of every animal which showed the least resemblance to Man.

He studied all that was known in his day of Man's embryological history, and noted resemblances and differences in the corresponding histories of other animals. He took into consideration the way in which the living tissues of Man reacted to disease, to drugs and to environment, and had to account for the existence of diverse races of mankind.

It was by a logical analysis of his facts that Darwin reconstructed and wrote a history of Man.

"We are now able to fill in many pages," Sir Arthur continued, "which Darwin had, perforce, to leave blank, and we have found it necessary to alter details in his narrative, but the fundamentals of Darwin's outline of Man's history remain unshaken. Nay, so strong has his position become that I am convinced that it never can be shaken."

Man, Sir Arthur said, had been traced back at least 20,000 years, and perhaps three times that amount. If Darwin was right, as Man was traced backwards in time he should become more bestial in form, nearer to the ape—and this was what had been found.

But if one regarded Pithecanthropus with his small and simple yet human brain as a fair representative of the men of the Pliocene period, evolution must have proceeded at an unexpectedly rapid rate to culminate to-day in the higher races of mankind.

A Mistaken Belief. Many mistakes had been made in working out the history of evolution. It was now known that in remote times the world was peopled with races showing even a greater diversity than those of to-day, and that already the same process of displacement was at work.

It was among the welter of extinct fossil forms which strewn the ancient world that one had to trace the zigzag line of Man's descent. Was it to be wondered that one sometimes faltered and followed false clues?

There was the further mistake of the belief that all sections of the body had simultaneously undergone evolution.

Many blanks existed in the geological record, but Sir Arthur Keith felt justified in making the following pronouncement: "All the evidence now at our disposal supports the conclusion that Man has arisen, as Lamarck and Darwin suspected, from an anthropoid ape not higher in the zoological scale than a chimpanzee, and that the date at which human and anthropoid lines of descent began to diverge lies near the beginning of the Miocene period."

"On our modest scale of reckoning that gives Man the respectable antiquity of about one million years."

In regard to the evolution of Man's brain, Darwin, accepting Huxley's view that there was no structure in the human brain not

already present in that of the anthropoid, had also on psychological grounds reached the view that the differences between the mentality of Man and the ape were of degree and not of kind. This was confirmed by modern research.

Progress of the Brain. While rapid progress was being made in the knowledge of the elaborate architecture and delicate machinery of the human brain, finally was far from being in sight. There was no explanation why the brain of man had made such great progress while that of his cousin, the gorilla had fallen so far behind, why inherited ability fell to one family and not to another, or why in the matter of cerebral endowment one race of mankind had fared so much better than another.

When the machinery of development and growth had been discovered, the machinery of evolution would also be known, for they were the same.

Sir Arthur Keith referred to the work of Starling and Schafer on the hormones. One of the ways—probably the oldest and most important way—in which the activities of the communities of the body were co-ordinated and regulated was by the postal system discovered by Starling, wherein the missives were hormones—chemical substances in ultramicroscopic amounts, despatched from one community to another in the circulating blood.

"Clearly," said Sir Arthur, in conclusion, "the discovery of this ancient and intricate system opens up fresh vistas to the student of Man's evolution. How Darwin would have welcomed this discovery! It would have given him a rational explanation to so many of his unsolved puzzles, including that of 'correlated variations.'"

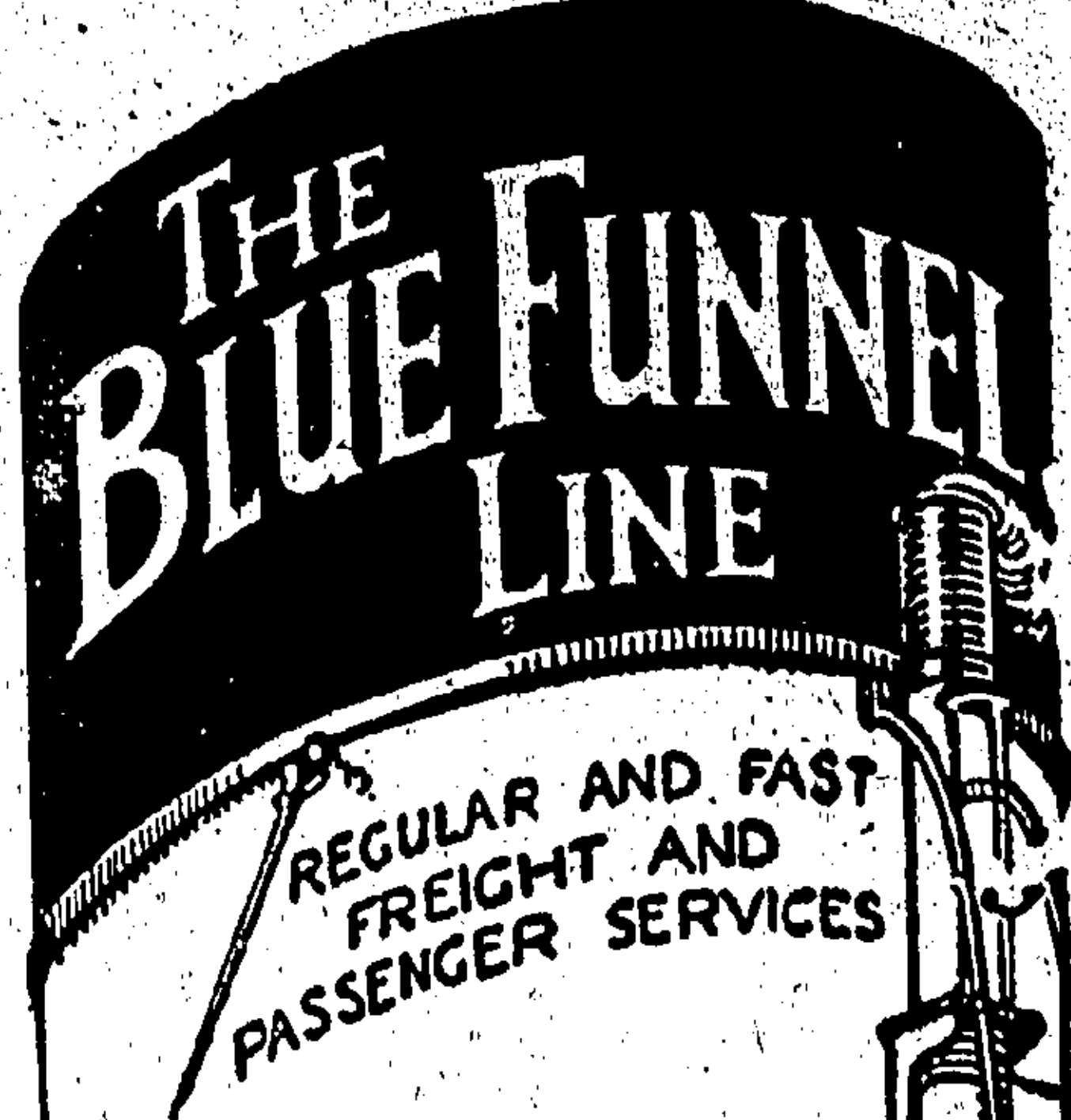
"Nor can I in this connection forbear to mention the name of one who presided so ably over the affairs of this Association fifteen years ago—Sir E. Sharpey-Schafer. He was the pioneer who opened up this field of investigation and has done more than anyone to place our knowledge of the action of the glands of internal secretion on a precise basis of experimental observation."

With such sources of knowledge being ever extended and others of great importance, such as the study of Heredity, which have been left unmentioned, we are justified in the hope that Man will be able in due time not only to write his own history but to explain how and why events took the course they did.

"In a brief hour I have attempted to answer a question of momentous importance to all of us—What is Man's origin? Was Darwin right when he said that Man, under the action of biological forces which can be observed and measured, has been raised from a place amongst anthropoid apes to that which he now occupies?"

"The answer is 'Yes!' and in returning this verdict I speak but as foreman of the jury—a jury which has been empanelled from men who have devoted a lifetime to weighing the evidence."

"To the best of my ability I have avoided, in laying before you the evidence on which our verdict was found, the role of special pleader, being content to follow Darwin's own example—Let the Truth speak for itself."



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Hongkong.

Near Chunar, the ancient Hindu-
Ganges town which is now a
settlement for retired European
Indian Mutiny veterans, four ele-
phants were brought for sale.
One went mad and killed two
people. It is still at large and
orders have been given for its de-
struction.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by FREDERICK
PERCY FRANKLIN, at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street, in the City of
Victoria, Hongkong.

BIG SCALE WAR IN CHINA.

(Continued from Page 1.)

AMERICAN DECISION.

Not to Pay Latest Taxes.

Shanghai, Oct. 3.

It is understood that Wash-
ington has instructed the American
Consular officers to refuse in future
to pay other than treaty Customs
duties, similarly to Britain, namely
5 per cent. *ad valorem*, plus 2 1/2
per cent. tentatively agreed upon at
the Washington Conference, plus
the 2 1/2 per cent. luxury tax—
Reuter.

PIRATES ON YANGTZE.

Boarded as Passengers.

Chungking, Oct. 3.

Pirates boarding two Italian
steamers as passengers, took con-
trol of the bridge at the point
of the pistol between Ichang and
Kweifu, and ransacked the ves-
sels. Ordinary passengers lost
all their personal luggage, and in
the case of one of the vessels, it
was only released on payment
of \$1,000.

In Chungking, anti-foreign
agitation appears to be dying out,
and street poster propaganda has
already ceased.—Naval Wireless.

In Buffer Zone.

Hankow, Sept. 30.

The bandits, who had been in-
terfering with the shipping naviga-
tion in the neighbourhood of
Peking, were driven away by Gen-
eral Yang Sen's troops. But the
majority of the bandits have again
appeared at a point three or four
nautical miles above Ichang.
These bandits fire at vessels
navigating in the vicinity and
force them to halt. They demand
\$600 from a large-sized vessel and
\$400 from a small-sized ship. It
appears that almost all vessels
comply with their demand.

As the place where the bandits
are stationed is a buffer zone
between General Yang Sen's
Army and that of General Liu
Hsiang-ping, the bandits are free
from attack, and steamers sailing
in that vicinity are greatly
menaced.—Toho.

SWATOW QUIET.

Troops from Canton.

Swatow, Oct. 3.

The troops arrived from Canton
are those under General Huang
Shao-ling, and number only a
few hundred. The city is quiet
and doubtless will very quickly
return to normalcy.—Naval Wire-
less.

Yangtze War.

Shanghai, Oct. 3.

No news of any importance is to
hand from the Yangtze war front.
Hostilities appear to have been
suspended. Shanghai is quiet.—
Naval Wireless.

WUHAN AND NANKING.

Attempt to Patch Up.

Nanking, Oct. 3.

The Nanking Government has
not accepted as definite the diver-
gence of the Wuhan clique, and
further attempts to reach an am-
icable settlement of their differ-
ences are being made.

General Chu Pei-tah has been
entrusted with the task of emis-
sary of the Nanking Government,
and he will proceed to Kiukiang to
interview Mr. Wang Ching-wei.

The city generally is quiet,
though the British Consulate has
once again been seized by the
military authorities, who are in
occupation.—Naval Wireless.

WOOSUNG BOMBARDED.

Warships at Mouth of Yangtze.

Shanghai, Sept. 30.

Another attempt at storming the
Woosung Forts was made by the
Northerners late last night, when
three warships of the Peihai fleet
from Tsingtao steamed towards
the mouth of the Yangtze River.
Their effort, however, was frustra-
ted by military preparedness on
the part of the Nationalist De-
fence Force at Woosung, who es-
caped the incoming war-craft
and despatched several cruisers
to obstruct their passage.

At nine p.m. yesterday the au-
thorities in charge of the Woo-
sung Forts received a message to
the effect that three units of the
Peihai fleet, sailing down south,
were near the mouth of the
Yangtze River, with the apparent
object of attacking the forts after
having gained entrance into the
harbour.

Since the last bombardment by
the Peihai fleet, Woosung Fort
has been always well-fortified; and
following the receipt of the mes-
sage, when the enemy ships were
still at sea, Nationalist naval
headquarters detailed five cruisers
to encounter the Peihai fleet.
Shortly after 11 o'clock last night,
a clash was staged between the

ANOTHER RAILWAY
OUTRAGE.

CANTON-KOWLOON LINE,
DAMAGED.

ALL CLEAR NOW.

For the second time within the
space of three weeks, the rails on
the Chinese section of the Kow-
loon-Canton Railway have been
maliciously damaged by anti-
Canton Government plotters, with
the result that yesterday an
armoured car sent along the line
in advance of the express was de-
railed near Sheung Ping.

Both up and down lines were
blocked as the result of the crash,
and the expresses from Canton
and Kowloon were both delayed.
A change-over of passengers was
finally decided upon, and the train
which left Kowloon in the morn-
ing returned at about 6.30 p.m. last
evening with the passengers from
Canton.

It is not known whether casual-
ties occurred as the result of the
wrecking of the armoured car, but
we are informed that the obstruc-
tion has now been removed, and
the line readjusted. The express
left Kowloon for Canton at eight
o'clock this morning as usual, and
it is understood that the Canton
section has resumed normal ser-
vice also.

SAVING SHANGHAI.

(Continued from Page 1.)

tempt to co-ordinate the efforts of
the community in this direction,
and Mr. Firth was to be con-
gratulated on the courage he had
shown.

In the course of a speech, Mr.
Edgar Strother said:

There are four lines of work
which, it seems to me, the Fascisti
can do in Shanghai, which amply
justify its existence, which, indeed,
make it a necessity. They are:

1.—Do things which the officials
would like to do but cannot do.
2.—Render the officials much
needed assistance, along various
lines.
3.—Create public sentiment or
form public opinion on vital mat-
ters.

4.—Serve as a bond of union be-
tween all individuals who are try-
ing to stand against lawlessness,
and thus prove that "In Union
There Is Strength."

Press Support.

In the course of an editorial
note, on the meeting, the *North
China Daily News* states:

Mr. Bernard Firth's first meet-
ing of his Shanghai Fascisti would
seem to have been an unqualified
success. There is a tendency in
this community to look upon this
effort to organize international
public opinion—for that is what it
really amounts to—with an air of
superior, tolerant amusement, as
an adult would look upon
children's efforts to build sand
castles or make mud pies. With
this attitude we have no patience
whatever. The objection to the
use of the name Fascisti is
possibly more widespread than the
objections to the organization it-
self. The original Fascisti is said
by critics to have been peculiarly
Italian, peculiarly Latin in spirit,
and implies a political creed to
which some who are willing
enough to do their share in up-
holding law and order in Shanghai
could not conscientiously sub-
scribe. Some seem to think that
the choice of name shows little
originality that it automatically
marks the movement as a moribund
effort. Fascism, however, conveys
much to those who are very
familiar with its workings in
Italy which it probably does not
convey to the Shanghai founders
of the association. But to all it
means essentially opposition to
everything that has a Red or even
a Pink colouring. The word
stands, in the average Anglo-Saxon
understanding, for war on
radicalism, disruption of trade,
industry and normal social life,
and bad faith in international
dealings.

contending forces when ships on
both sides opened fire.

The Woosung Forts assisted
with searchlights, located the
opposing ships on the dark sea,
when they were fired upon by the
Nationalist cruisers.

At about 2 a.m. this morning
the fight came to a close, the Pei-
hai fleet being driven back. As the
encounter took place at sea, Woo-
sung and the neighbouring places
were not affected and the people
were not alarmed.

It is reported from a reliable
source that, at 4 p.m. yesterday,
three warships of the Peihai
Squadron appeared off Tsing-
tao, Loong Kiang, Pootung, and fired
two shots. The objective and
subsequent movements of the
warships have not yet been ascer-
tained.

AN ESCAPE FROM
PIRATES.

BRITISH GUNBOAT ARRIVES
OPPORTUNELY.

The narrow escape is recorded
of the s.s. *Shing On*, a Hongkong-
Wuchow steamer, from being
pirated at the Unkotsui in her
last trip from Wuchow to the
Colony. The s.s. *Shing On* is a
cargo boat, and the attack on her
by the pirates is indeed something
new, considering that pirates
seldom aim at a cargo boat and
always prefer passenger vessels.

On her voyage the s.s. *Shing On*
stopped at Samshui, and took on
board some cargo, while an old
Chinese lady, believed to be the
mother of the owner of the s.s.
Shing On, is also said to have
boarded the vessel at Samshui.
Probably the pirates obtained the
news, and wanted to attack the
steamer with the sole desire of
kidnapping this lady, whom they
thought to be rich.

Leaving Samshui the vessel ar-
rived at the Unkotsui district,
where the river is narrow, and
scores of pirates with bright
torches and holding rifles and
pistols were seen running about
preparing to make an attack. It
was then quite dark.

The steamer tried to elude the
pirates by going at full speed,
while the latter ran along the two
banks, shouting and demanding
that the steamer come to a halt,
threatening that if the boat did
not stop they would open fire.
Later, two steam launches painted
black, belonging to the pirates
were seen steaming after the
Shing On.

This chase lasted for a short
while only, as a British gunboat
was seen coming from the opposite
direction. When the two pirate
launches saw the gunboat they
sailed away, while all the shouting
and yelling persons on the banks
threw away their torches and took
to their heels, when they saw
that the guns in the warship were
aiming at them, states the vernac-
ular press.

The men on the *Shing On* state
that had the gunboat not arrived,
the vessel must have fallen into
the hands of the pirates.

CAR'S INEFFICIENT
BRAKES.

A PATENT THAT WOULD
NOT WORK.

Mr. A. S. Gubbay's Indian chau-
ffeur was summoned before Major
C. Willson at the Central Police
Court this morning for driving
with inefficient brakes, and admit-
ted the offence.

In explanation, Mr. A. S. Gub-
bay stated that this car was only
a year old, and the hand-brake in
question was a new patent device
which had failed repeatedly, and
had just as often been repaired,
but no permanent success was
obtained.

As had happened when the car
was proceeding up Garden Road,
the application of this patent
brake alone was not sufficient, al-
though it was advertised as an
emergency brake. He had there-
fore written to the garage for it
to be removed. During the time
he had this patent brake, he had
spent \$100 on it.

Sergeant Hopkins said that in a
test of the brake, he found that it
was useless when applied alone.
The car rolled down Garden Road
all the same, although its velocity
was checked somewhat.

His Worship's view was that in-
efficient brakes should not have
been used by Mr. Gubbay so long.
He inflicted a fine of \$3.

Other Cases.

Two other private drivers were
fined \$10 each also for having in-
efficient brakes.

The driver of public car No.
436 was fined \$10 for speeding,
at 25 miles an hour along
Queen's Road West.

A Chinese driver who possessed
a license to drive a Ford lorry in
Kowloon only, was fined \$10 for
failing to report an accident re-
sulting from an attempt to drive
another lorry on this side of the
harbour. He ran into a private
ricksha, and caused damage to
the latter vehicle to the extent of
\$25.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to
to-day's questions:—

1. *Formanifera*—one-celled life, extracting
food from the ocean and usually anchored in a
tiny shell. 2. It is said to contain wood,
bark, spores of plants, etc. Rootlets extend
from the stem to the underlying clay, and
overlying shale or sandstone bears impressions
of plants. 3. It is a vegetable matter thrown
down as sediment in water. 4. Low growing
club moss, formerly forty or fifty feet high
and some four feet in diameter. 5. Sea lilies
or crinoids, rare in present seas. 6. Any rock
that will take, and receive, a polish is called
marble. 7. Only the tops of the highest
mountains, especially the Central Highlands,
which generated sleet and cast off icebergs.
During the submergence of at least 1,500 feet.
8. Earth's orbit lengthens and shortens at
long intervals. At periods of
greatest length (last ended perhaps some
50,000 years ago) the earth may be 12,000
miles further from the sun at one part of the
year than at another. 9. Arthur's Seat, Edin-
burgh, where the rock, schists and lavas are
all Leda. 10. Wales, Lake District, Cornwall,
Skiya, Staffa, Mull, etc. show parts only. 11.
Lava, which tends to cool in upheaval and
solidifies columns. It was from Ball volcano,
Mt. Malina—granite. 12. By general agree-
ment one.

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ALFRED SAVOIR'S

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ling film comedy.



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of a wealthy man
who pored as a waiter
to win the love of a
grand duchess.

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THE COMEDY of a jealous
husband—

JEALOUSY

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with a clever plot and effective
settings.

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AT THE
STAR TO-DAY
and
TO-MORROW

Continuous From 2.30 to 11.15.

LEW CODY & MAE BUSCH

in

TIME

THE

COMEDIAN



The story of a
woman who laughed
at Time only to find
that Time laughs
last.

It was believed that a fire had
broken out at the Luxembourg,
the seat of the French Senate, the
other day when several fire en-
gines dashed up, followed by lo-
ries with reinforcement of firemen.
A few moments later, however,
the firemen rolled up their hoses
and left.

It appears that a senator was
telephoning to his secretary and
was gesticulating so violently that
he pushed his arm through the
glass of one of the automatic fire
alarms and set the alarm work-
ing.

Alderman Jabez Chaplin, a
Leicester justice of the peace,
found himself in the clutches of
the law recently. He is secretary
of the Leicester Hosiery Workers
Union and had gone to a factory
where a wages dispute is in pro-
gress. He was surrounded in the
street by a large crowd of oper-
atives and was unable to comply
with a police request to move on
as the crowd was too dense. A
constable took Mr. Chaplin to the
police station, where the superin-
tendent recognised him, appreci-
ated the position, and set him free.